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So They Say

• The less we use the right to strike now the more effectively we safeguard it for the future.—SIDNEY HILLMAN, *Associate Director General, OPM.*

• As one of my favorite songs it says come unto me and I will give you rest, if you would get a few bed clothing together we would appreciate very much. —*Letter to a Chicago religious agency.*

• Even after science has given us all she can supply we shall depend upon the unique rewards of morality and religion to make human existence acceptable to man.—ALAN GREGG, M.D., *in "The Furtherance of Medical Research."*

• The tragedy and irony of our present position is that we who would make no commitment to support world peace are making contributions a thousand-fold greater to support a world war.—JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, *U. S. Supreme Court, to the American Bar Association.*

• I believe we can never reduce our principles to any few simple terms. Existence is always too various and too complicated. We must supplement principles with faith. And the only faith that is both concrete and comprehensive is in life, its abundance and its progress. My first belief is in life.—JULIAN HUXLEY *in "Man Stands Alone."*

• I and my countrymen have learned that houses cannot stand up to a *blitzkrieg* as well as love, honor, and a sense of humor.—THE REV. MICHAEL COLEMAN, *rector of All Hallows Church, London.*

• When we organize for maximum employment, without being stopped by the costs, we discover, as have other nations, that increased production pays the costs involved. In other words the central problem is not money; it is manpower, resources, and organization.—*The National Resources Planning Board in "After Defense—What."*

When pictures seem alive with movements free,

When ships like fishes swim beneath the sea,

When men, outstripping birds, shall scan the sky,

Then half the world deep-drenched in blood shall be.

Inscription on a 500-year old tombstone at Churchcampsie, Essex County, England, quoted by Lula P. Dilworth in the New Jersey State Nurses Bulletin.

• Please print in your magazine the address of the Atlanta penitenshiary. I will read it in the liberry till you anser.—*Letter to the editor of The Survey.*

• My husband left me with nothing but 8 children, 1 insurance policy and 1 school bus body. What shall I do?—*Letter to Indiana State Welfare Department.*

• The dictionary is one principal pillar of social morals. Here men record the meanings of words so that they may understand one another in common truth saying.—LEON WHIPPLE *in Survey Graphic.*

• The one overriding test that the electorate will apply to any economic system is whether it avoids mass unemployment or not. If it does, it will be accepted as a working system; if it does not, sooner or later it will be rejected.—GEOFFREY CROWTHER, *editor, The London Economist, in Fortune.*

• Our notion that the young must go to school until they can go to work, which makes the school a time killer or waiting room, is simply an aspect of our general view that if anything needs to be done we will let the school do it. —ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, *president, University of Chicago, in Harpers Magazine.*

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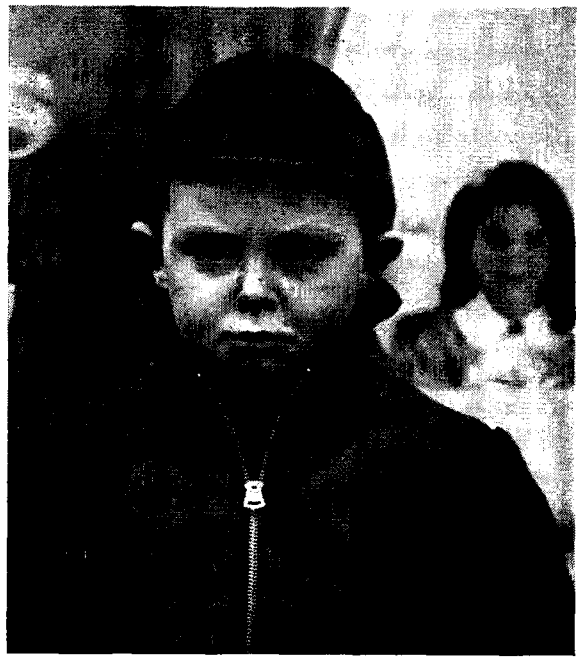

The Certain Future

Photographs by BILL COHN

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

DECEMBER 1941

VOL. LXXVII NO. 12

Children: Social Priority Number One

By NILES CARPENTER

Dean of The School of Social Work, University of Buffalo, N. Y.

IN APPRAISING the significance for American childhood of the present defense emergency three assumptions may fairly be made: first, that this country is committed to a foreign policy which may at any moment give rise to outright warfare; second, that this crisis, with all the economic and social dislocation and the tension, anxiety, and hysteria that it involves, will be the dominant fact in American life for the next two to ten years; third, that there are reasonable grounds for the hope that this country will be spared bombing and invasion, with their accompanying disasters of mass evacuation, mass slaughter, mass flight, and mass starvation.

Under these assumptions, what are the tasks of child welfare workers in America in the years ahead? Are we to go on as we did until a few months ago, glibly and fatuously telling each other that, of course, we must keep all our "social gains," by which we mean, among other things, all the expansive patterns of public and private welfare to which we have accustomed ourselves, with new WPA and NYA projects on every desk, more liberal budgets underwritten in every appropriation, more and better surplus commodities bulging from thousands of shopping bags.

By this time we know better, or at least we are beginning to face a few cold facts. How far, for example, are we going to be able to preserve adequate nutrition, that most elementary component in our social objectives, in the face of food costs that are increasing at the rate of 18 to 20 percent a year, and rents that are rising by 5 to 20 percent, while relief budgets and WPA wages move sluggishly and tardily, if at all?

What shall we say of family solidarity, in the face of tens of thousands of young men—not a few of them married—removed to training camps hundreds of miles away from their homes, and of other tens of thousands of families propelled by "defense" employment and "defense" unemployment into the most titanic migration movement this country has known since the eighteen-seventies?

It no longer is a case of trying to cling to whatever we brought out of what we call the great emergency of the nineteen-thirties. Rather it is a case of facing up to the crisis of the nineteen-forties, a crisis beside which the emergency of the thirties begins to seem inconsiderable, and of asking ourselves what, of all that should be done, can be done.

We are agreed that whatever else is lost from our present level of living—and much will be lost—the health and welfare of children must be maintained. We say this because we realize that whatever hope lies ahead for this land is in the hands of our children. The generation now at the nation's helm will not be able to do much that is really constructive. At best it will engage in a terrific effort to produce instruments of destruction, and to train and organize for war. At worst, it will go into a war whose scale, violence, and malevolence are unimaginable. The burden of the long, heartbreaking task of healing, of rebuilding, and of renewing the processes of civilization will fall on boys and girls now in our school rooms and nurseries—and on their children. We must conserve childhood, not out of indulgence of our tenderness and sentimentalities, but out of the grim realization that whatever else goes, it must be saved.

In conserving childhood, we must not think in terms of physical health alone, although it is terribly important. We also must think of emotional health. The history of Germany and of France from 1920 to 1940 bears dreadful witness to the fate overtaking a generation, any considerable portion of whose members have grown up frustrated, fearful, and confused.

Health—Statistically Speaking

WE BEGIN, NEVERTHELESS, WITH THE PROBLEM OF PHYsical welfare, and happily we begin on a cheerful note. Child health, on the whole, is better in this country than at any time since we have had dependable health and mortality figures. Infant and maternal mortality rates for the United States are the lowest on record and the decline in deaths from so-called "children's diseases" in the age group one to fourteen is spectacular. For example, diphtheria killed 882 out of every 10,000 children in 1911 and 40 in 1939; diarrhea and enteritis 647 against 42; tuberculosis, 452 against 55. In general, child mortality has shrunk by nearly 80 percent in less than thirty years; that is from 64 per 10,000 in 1911 to 13 in 1939.

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A great deal of this gain will be held as long as this country remains secure from catastrophic demolition, starvation, and social collapse. It will be maintained because it rests on a structure of scientific knowledge and social organization that will remain so long as there are doctors and nurses, and the social instrumentalities to make their services available.

Food Is the Best Medicine

BUT A PART OF THIS GAIN IN MATERNAL AND CHILD health (and it should be remembered that maternal health contributes directly to child health) rests on a very insecure economic basis. It does so for two reasons. First, health—especially child health—is directly and positively correlated with nutrition, and good nutrition in the average family depends on the ratio of income to cost of food. When food is cheap in relation to income, children will eat well, and will be healthy—and vice versa. Second, child health depends in large part upon the funds available for medical, dental, nursing, and hospital care, both public and private. So long as public and private funds are provided for such purposes, many young lives will be saved and many young bodies kept unimpaired. When public and private expenditures for these purposes are cut, children will die and child health will be undermined.

The importance of nutrition to child health has been demonstrated over and over again, as has the relationship between the ability to buy good food and child health. Woodbury's studies, showing a direct statistical relation between low income and child mortality, made nearly a generation ago, never have been challenged. Moreover, recent studies of the Chicago Relief Administration show that when income is inadequate it is the food budget that suffers most seriously. We know, too, that at this very moment, on the economic margin of American society, diseases correlated with bad nutrition are reaping a terrible harvest. Among migratory agricultural workers, according to testimony before the House Committee on Interstate Migration, the tuberculosis deathrate runs from 21 to 75 per 100,000 as compared with a national average of less than 4—that is from 5 to 19 times the national rate! These same reports tell us of the prevalence among children in those migrant families of "a scurvy-like disease manifested by sore mouths"—a sure sign of acute malnutrition.

Facing these facts, and the steep rise now under way in food and other elements in the cost of living, we cannot avoid being apprehensive concerning the nutritional basis of child health.

One further piece of evidence is important in this connection. The U. S. Children's Bureau recently has called attention to the rapid lowering of maternal and child mortality since the passage of the Social Security Act—that is, since at least a portion of the public assistance structure was underpinned with minimum relief standards and since large scale federal subsidies became available to maternal and child health programs. From 1930 to 1934, maternal mortality dropped at the rate of 2 percent per year; but from 1934 to 1939, it dropped at a rate of 6 percent. There are comparable figures for infant mortality. The inference is that during a period of relatively stable living costs the addition of more money to the incomes of some millions of needy families effected a sharp decline in infant and maternal mortality. A further inference is that, as living costs rise and incomes, including assistance allowances, remain stationary or do not rise proportionally, these mortalities will not continue downward so rapidly, and may possibly turn upward.

A complicating factor in the whole picture will be the increased income due to employment at relatively high wages for millions of hitherto unemployed or underemployed workers. However, the cost-of-living factors will operate to reduce *real* income unless wages rise as fast as living costs, which they almost certainly will not do.

As for the second economic influence on child health, the availability of medical, dental, nursing, hospital, and clinical care, two recent occurrences illustrate its importance.

The first is the fact that approximately one fifth of all the men rejected for military service are classified as having dental and eye defects. Grant that military authorities now are more on the look-out for dental disability (and also psychiatric disturbance) than they were in 1917, nevertheless it cannot be denied that the figures reveal an appalling neglect of dental care which has made these boys of yesterday ineffective as soldiers of today. It scarcely can be doubted that economic factors are responsible for much of this neglect, whether by individuals and families who could not afford dental services, or by communities that have skimped school and clinical dental facilities. Even as recently as 1940, there were no school dental inspectors at all in New Hampshire, New Jersey, and North Dakota, and only 1,200 in New York. Here is a vitally important safeguard of the health of childhood, disastrously neglected during the last decade because, individually and collectively, we have not spent the money to make it sufficiently available.

Again, during the year 1940, a grant of social security funds made it possible for the Gallinger Hospital in Washington, D. C. to have extra nursing service, and additional special equipment, as a result of which the premature infant mortality rate was reduced from 33 to 11 percent. Two out of three premature babies who otherwise would not have survived were literally ransomed from death.

Shadows on the Future

IN ALL LIKELIHOOD SOME CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE magnificent gains which have been made in child health during the past generations will be maintained, because they are the fruit of scientific progress that nothing save a thrust back into deepest barbarism can take from us. But another portion, how large we do not know, rests on a foundation that the events of the next few years may undermine. That portion is correlated on the one hand with good nutrition, which rising prices and shortages in supplies and transportation may imperil; and on the other hand is related to the availability of professional services and facilities, which are far from adequate at this moment, and which are likely to be curtailed, as rising prices and increased taxes bolster the popular demand for the cutting down of so-called non-essentials.

The nature of the response of social work to these threats to the health of today's youth and of tomorrow's manhood is obvious. It follows four directions:

First. Whatever can be done to prevent inflation and shortages of vital necessities should be done. However, there is bound to be some inflation even if far more rigid controls are enacted than the anemic gestures now being made by Congress. The experience of every European nation demonstrates this. Some over-all shortages are inevitable—if not in food,

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then in clothing and shelter—while multiplying dislocations in transportation and distribution will create serious local and temporary shortages. These mean higher prices of particular essential commodities irrespective of inflation in the price level as a whole.

Second. Assuming that prices of food and other essentials will continue to rise, steps must be taken to safeguard the health of the men, women, and children—especially the children—who would otherwise suffer. Public assistance budgets and WPA wages must be revised far more rapidly and drastically than they have been in the recent past. Wages and salaries, outside those groups protected by powerful and militant trade unions, will have to be up-graded, preferably as in Canada, by means of a cost-of-living bonus. The families of workers in the lower white-collar ranges, and those engaged in public and non-profit employment are in special need of safeguarding.

Third. Since prices will not be held in complete check, no matter what we do, and incomes will lag behind prices, every single thing we know about nutrition, child care, and home management generally must be put into practice. In the months and years to come, nutrition will be a component in the social worker's education at least as important as psychiatry, and the home-management worker as valued a member of the staff as the psychiatric consultant.

Fourth. Nothing must be done to undermine the all too unsubstantial structure of private and public medical, dental nursing, hospital and clinical care that we have so falteringly erected. Rather we should enlarge it. The demands for medical and related services for children will be greater than ever in the days that lie ahead. In the world in which all too soon our young people will have to carry adult responsibilities, they cannot have too much stamina, be it a world of peace or war.

Reference has been made to the army rejections for dental defects. An equally startling figure, 13 percent, is that for rejections on account of "mental and nervous conditions." If we add to these rejections those men discharged for the same causes after a few weeks or months in camp, the number is portentous. It is for others to discuss the responsibility of social work toward these men after their return to their communities. Here we may consider, with whatever equanimity we can muster, the significance of the facts to the child welfare worker of yesterday and today. These emotionally disturbed young men of 1941 are the boys who in the twenties and thirties were passing through our schools, our child and family welfare agencies, our youth service societies, and our child guidance clinics.

Granting that this year's army is more on the watch for mental defects and emotional disturbance than that of twenty-four years ago, let us admit that we are face to face with a startling incidence of psychopathic and neurotic disorders among today's youth. This is all the more startling when we remember that these young men grew up in a period when education and social work—social work most of all—were committed wholeheartedly to the mental hygiene program, and in a period when psychiatry and psychiatric social work were making seven-league-boot strides in knowledge and influence.

Perhaps it couldn't be helped. Perhaps all this happened despite our program, or because there was not enough of it. But I think that in the face of these results of the army examinations, we would be lacking in honest professional responsibility if we did not in all humility begin to ask ourselves some very searching questions about the whole mental hygiene and social psychiatric component of our child welfare program.

So much of the past. What of the present, and the future?

That the existing emergency, and the portents of greater emergencies to come, signify great and yet greater emotional strains upon child life, is self-evident. There is, first of all, the set of problems arising out of defense job displacement and population shifts. The daily press tells us that by 1944 we are to be geared to a 50 percent diversion of productive capacity for defense as compared with the present 15 percent diversion. This means that everything we now are witnessing in the way of the wiping out of so-called non-essential businesses, of priority unemployment, of labor turnover, and of population movement—not to mention the undercutting of our standards of housing, clothing, and nutrition—will be multiplied more than threefold. Already we are seeing towns of 500 ballooning to 5,000 in a few weeks; men standing in line to buy a cup of coffee or go to a movie; men commuting sixty miles to work; fifteen-year-old girls recruited into commercialized vice via the taxi-dance tent and the juke-box joint. Already we know that the emergency construction program which mobilized about 700,000 workers at the April 1941 peak, will have demobilized 500,000 of them by January 1942—half a million men, with their wives and children picked up out of one job, put into another, and picked up again within the space of less than a year!

Uprooted Family Life

We are accustomed to thinking of situations such as these in terms of public health, important enough, heaven knows, when we contemplate a community of 5,000 without sewers, and with no hospital within forty miles. Fortunately we seem to be on the way to solving major health aspects of the problem. But what about other aspects more intimately related to child welfare? What about schools in towns and cities whose already shaky tax-base has been further undermined by governmental acquisition of large blocks of real estate? What about protective services in communities where children's courts and probation are non-existent in any effective forms? What about case work services for children and their parents suffering from all the stresses attendant upon migration, cramped living quarters, and a sudden rise in money income? What about recreation and group work, especially that combination of group work and case work which is the only practicable approach to individual and social maladjustments in many communities? What about those children who are separated from their parents by military service, defense migration and employment?

This latter phenomenon is by no means confined to the wage earning populations. The number of business and professional men whose defense duties keep them almost constantly on the move, or in places where it is impossible to take their families is, in the aggregate, very considerable. The emotional damage to children by this break in the family life may have serious and lasting consequences.

Much the same emotional hazard exists for children whose mothers are going into business or industry, partly for badly needed supplementary income, partly in response to the national need. Special day nurseries and nursery schools may be set up for these youngsters, or relatives and neighbors may take them over. Superficially they may seem to make a good adjustment to such arrangements.

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Nevertheless, as an English writer on child evacuees has cogently said:

Certainly it is remarkable how happy small children can often appear when looked after by strangers. But there is now a great deal of evidence that this happiness is deceptive. Small children, when in the hands of strangers, especially when these persons come and go, become more and more emotionally isolated, until in some cases they cease to be able to become attached to anyone at all. It is a slow, insidious process, so slow and insidious in fact, that its progress may not be recognized until severe emotional damage has been done.

Finally, and most important of all, are the repercussions on children of the mounting tempo of tension, anxiety, and irritability that is making its mark on the people of the country and will continue to do so until this crisis is ended. The increased drunkenness that one observes in the bright-light areas of our cities, the mounting bitterness and hysteria that is entering into public and private discussions of foreign policy, the recurrent epidemics of wildcat strikes, all these are symptomatic of strain and tension in the adult world. To suppose that our children are immune from all this is, in Biblical terms, to imagine a vague thing. Children react to an atmosphere of anxiety or disturbance among their elders as a canary bird does to contaminated air, and like the canary bird, they droop under it.

It is a blind, deaf, and very stupid child who, despite all that his parents and teachers may do to protect him, will not react to the warlike overtones in the radio, the newspapers, the picture magazines and even the comic strips, those last refuges of childhood phantasy. Let no one delude himself into thinking that somehow these rosy cheeked, bright-eyed youngsters do not comprehend what is happening in the world, and relate it to their own hopes and fears, doubts and wonderments. It was a nine-year-old who asked me, "Where will all the little children run away to, if Hitler comes to America?"; and who, looking up at the sky one piercingly beautiful day, asked in a voice trying pathetically to seem nonchalant, "Do you think maybe the bombers won't come till after this summer?"

Whatever doubts we may have as to the validity or adequacy of our case work and mental hygiene services, we know that the children of this generation will need them. To be sure we should be prepared to practice much besides case work and social psychiatry, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we need to realize more completely than some of us have in the past, that good case work is more than applied psychiatry. Nevertheless, we must now make use of everything we know and can learn in the field of social psychiatry.

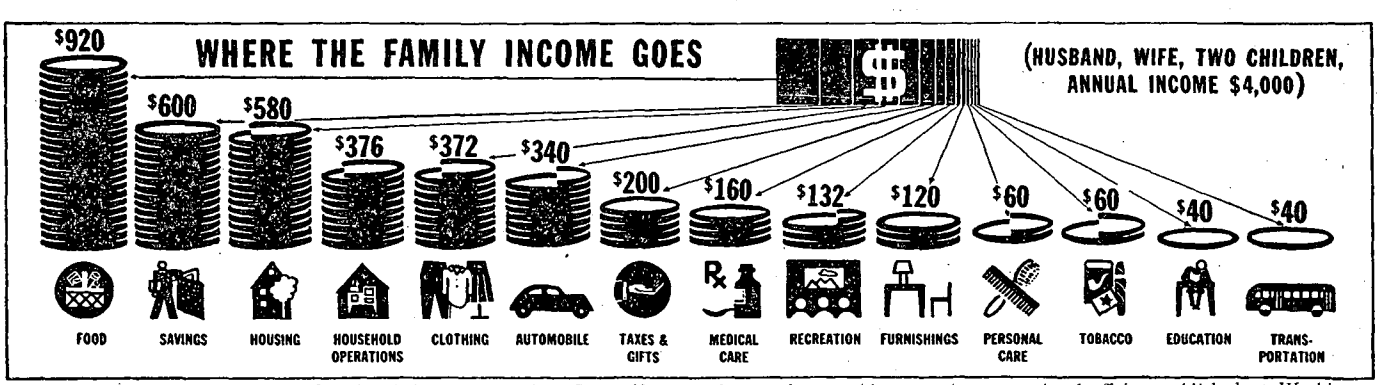
It already is plain that fewer social workers will be available to do the increasingly extensive and exacting child welfare job that lies ahead. This is partly because of the draining off of social workers by the military services, by more lucrative non-professional employment, by the Red Cross, the USO, and similar agencies. It also is because of the removal of large numbers of families from public assistance rolls and, by the same token, from the care and guidance of social workers. Like it or not, the bulk of American social work today is being administered through one or another relief or public assistance agency. Therefore, as the number of public assistance recipients declines, many thousands of children who need the services that the social worker is equipped to give, will not get them.

Even the aid to dependent children category is shrinking despite the fact that public welfare officials are constantly transferring cases to it from general relief. In the nation as a whole it began to diminish in May 1941. The child welfare services under the U. S. Children's Bureau, that is, non-relief services, are relatively unaffected as yet though there is danger that their funds may be reduced as "non-essential" expenditures. Most of these services are limited to child problems that already have become acute. Generally speaking, the preventive program has lagged.

It seems clear that the slack in services for children must be taken up by the private or voluntary agencies. But these agencies face this tremendous task with staffs skeletonized, and with donors' lists decimated by ten years of depression and by the prospect of staggering taxation. Whether they can recruit sufficient personnel in these days of acute shortages, and whether they can develop new sources of income, are questions not easily answered.

For the services that will have to be improvised in the mushroom defense towns and military-camp communities, particularly in those areas of the country where voluntary social work is practically unknown, all the imagination and statesmanship of which lay and professional leadership is capable must be mobilized. To neglect these areas is to jeopardize not only the well-being of today's children but to endanger the vitality of our national life. The maintenance of the health and welfare of our children is social priority number one.

This article is drawn from a paper prepared by Dean Carpenter for the recent meeting of the New York State Conference on Social Work.



Reprinted from *The United States News*, an independent weekly magazine on national affairs, published at Washington

This is the way John Smith, typical middle class American, spent his $4,000 salary in 1940, according to the National Resources Committee. Citing new tax schedules, rising costs of food, clothing, car upkeep, the relatively fixed incomes of salaried workers, *The United States News* points out that Smith now faces a difficult choice: to eat or dress less well, rent a cheaper house, give up his car, or end his savings program.

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The Future of CCC and NYA

By BEULAH AMIDON

PLANS for consolidating the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration into a "single youth work projects administration" under the Federal Security Agency are going forward. The plans mark a new stage in the development of these two emergency organizations, originally established to help meet the depression problems of jobless, out-of-school young people, and needy youth trying to complete high-school, college, or postgraduate courses. The consolidation accords with the recommendations of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, rather than with the proposals of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association, which recently urged that the CCC and the NYA be discontinued as separate youth agencies and their functions transferred to state and local school systems, and to the "general agency or agencies of public works."

Early this year, the American Youth Commission published a summary of findings and recommendations, based on its three-year study of the CCC. The commission stated:

> The functions of the two agencies [NYA and CCC] are so similar that they duplicate at point after point. Aside from the fact that the NYA serves both boys and girls, no principle of differentiation between the two agencies can be discovered from an examination of their work. They are in constant competition for appropriations, for administrative personnel, and for enrollee youth. The need for their services is at present so great that together they only partially meet the need, but with greater coordination they would meet it more effectively.

The American Youth Commission concludes, therefore, that the CCC and NYA should be consolidated in a single new youth service, which would continue the work programs now carried on by both CCC and NYA, and any other work projects for youth that may be found appropriate. Both CCC and NYA are now located in the Federal Security Agency, and the consolidated youth service should be organized as one of the units of that agency, where it can function in close relationship to the U. S. Employment Service Division and the U. S. Office of Education.

In a statement adopted May 24, 1941, the American Youth Commission found the adaptation of the CCC and NYA programs to defense needs "highly commendable," but reported that "the competition between the two agencies for enrollees, for administrative personnel, and for appropriations is more acute at this time than ever before." In urging intensified efforts to coordinate the work of the two agencies "with the objective of bringing about full consolidation at the earliest possible moment," the commission defined, as the immediate objective of the consolidated agency, a program for "unemployed out-of-school young people who are so much in need of work training or physical rehabilitation or both that they are unable to qualify at present for service in either industry or the army." The statement pointed out that even in a period of increasing employment opportunities, when it may be possible to reduce present youth programs, "some oncoming youth will continue to need preliminary work training and physical rehabilitation services."

Official spokesmen for the organized public school teachers and administrators long have criticized both NYA and CCC. More than three years ago, the Educational Policies Commission saw in the development of the two federally financed and administered relief programs for youth a dangerous "trend toward a federal educational system, paralleling that of the states and localities." Similar public statements have been issued by the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, the National Committee on Coordination in Secondary Education, the New England Superintendents Policy Commission, and the New York State Teachers Association. There is reason to feel that the rank and file of the profession may not be wholly in sympathy with these statements. In every state, school people have organized state committees to provide professional assistance in administering school and college NYA work programs. In 29,000 highschools and 1,700 colleges, educators are administering thousands of NYA projects. A spokesman for NYA states, "Nowhere has the agency had as general and solid support as it has among educators."

UNDER the defense program, the public schools, through the U. S. Office of Education, have received federal appropriations which, starting at $15,000,000, and increasing to $116,122,000 (July 1, 1941) enable them to provide courses to train workers for national defense industries. Congress also has increased NYA appropriations, to make possible "additional employment of unemployed youth on work projects . . . which contemplated . . . the furnishing of training in preparation for employment in defense industries." Beginning in September 1940, Congress has stipulated in each NYA appropriation that " . . . all training or educational programs for youth employed by the NYA" must be "under the control and supervision" of school authorities. This division of responsibility, which was due largely to pressure from the NEA and the American Vocational Association, has meant appropriations to the U. S. Office of Education to enable public school authorities to assign teachers to instruct NYA project workers in shop arithmetic, blueprint reading, nutrition, and so on. This leaves to the project supervisor authority only to direct the use of tools and materials and to oversee the actual work but not to teach principle or theory.

In the CCC, there has been no such sharp division of function, but beginning last March, CCC camp commanders have been authorized to release enrollees from their job assignments for not more than five hours a week, to enable them to attend vocational classes related to defense. The authorization covers classes given under public school auspices, as well as classes offered through the CCC educational program. As this is written, comes the announcement of an expanded program of vocational and academic education in the CCC. Hereafter, a minimum of vocational training equivalent to one day (eight hours) a week will be compulsory for each enrollee. Fifty-two occupations common to CCC camps have been identified and analyzed, and training planned in relation to these

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occupations, with CCC work experience the laboratory for the classroom. Further, each enrollee will be required to take examinations in the ordinary tool subjects. If he is "below par," he will be required to attend classes until he reaches "a satisfactory level of competence" in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This new program, worked out by Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC education, and his associates, goes into effect immediately.

The report of the Educational Policies Commission, urging that both NYA and CCC be liquidated, seems to follow logically from the attitude of that group toward the Youth Administration on training defense workers. It is based on the belief that the NYA and the CCC "have departed radically from the established policy" and constitute a threat to the traditional control of education in this country by the states and school districts. The report proposes a federal policy with respect to education, which, in the view of the commission, would "promote the well-being of youth, advance national interests, strengthen educational agencies, and safeguard the nation against the dangers of centralized control of education." Under this policy, state and local school authorities would be responsible for "the control and operation of all public education, including vocational training." The federal government would "supply competent leadership for planning, research, experimentation, and demonstration on a national or regional scale," and funds for aid to the state and local school systems "to equalize the abilities of states" to support public education; and in time of general unemployment, it would carry on work relief projects "for all competent workers who cannot be placed in private employment, including young people who have completed their vocational education."

To implement this policy, the commission recommended:

1. That federal funds for student aid should be continued and hereafter should be appropriated to the U. S. Office of Education, rather than to the NYA, for distribution to schools, colleges, and universities through the appropriate educational agencies of the several states.

2. That as soon as they have completed their present emergency assignment of training workers for the national defense production program, the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps should be discontinued as separate youth agencies; that their functions as agencies of vocational training, general education, and guidance should be continued, but should be transferred to state and local educational agencies; and that their functions as public works agencies should be continued but should be located with the general agency or agencies of public works.

In his letter to Paul V. McNutt, head of the Federal Security Agency, made public on October 26, President Roosevelt leaned to the suggestion of the American Youth Commission, rather than the proposals of the Educational Policies Commission. The President requested Mr. McNutt, in cooperation with Harold D. Smith, director of the budget, to draft plans for the consolidation of NYA and CCC. Legislation would be required to effect the merger, and the President intimated that he is considering a message to Congress on the subject.

No details as to the plans for the proposed consolidation have been made public at this writing (November 21). In mid-November, a "federal security official" who has been working on the problem was quoted by *The New York Times* to the effect that the NYA and the CCC probably will turn back to the Treasury about $100,000,000 of their funds for the current year. He estimated that the CCC would have $80,000,000 unexpended of its $247,000,000 fund, and the NYA, $20,000,000 out of its appropriation of $151,000,000. This official further stated that the CCC conservation camps and the NYA work centers and student aid program probably would be taken over by the new youth agency, with need of employment as a necessary requirement for enrollment.

It is to be noted that none of the proposals for reorganizing or abolishing the NYA and the CCC minimize the value of conservation camps, work relief projects, or student aid. That these functions helped meet the tragic problems of youth in the depression seems to be generally admitted, even by critics of the agencies themselves. Further, the continuing necessity for special youth programs is widely accepted. Apparently the grim thirties have brought home the need for better vocational guidance and training, for financial aid to hard-up ambitious students, for opportunity for work experience, and for improved health service for young people. The chief dissatisfaction with the NYA and the CCC as means to these ends grows out of three main considerations: the fact that to have two federal agencies operating in the same area means waste of time and money, through dual administrative costs, and inevitable overlapping of function; the inter-agency friction and jealousy which are all too familiar in the Washington scene; the trend toward "centralized control of education" which the Educational Policies Commission and other organizations see in the expenditure of public funds for instruction and training by any except established state and local public school systems.

Basic to the problems of shaping a coordinated youth program is the need to build on the experience of NYA and CCC; to preserve the values of both organizations; to free the youth program so far as possible from the administrative difficulties, the frictions, misunderstandings, and faulty relationships which have hampered the functioning of CCC and NYA, and thus to make possible a broader service, not as an "emergency measure," but as part of a continuing concern for the well-being of the nation's youth.

The Regional Controller of the Ministry of Labour in Manchester, England

"... One great service the war has done is to destroy the fiction of the unemployable. We have two and a half million men and women registered as workers in this area, which includes three counties besides Lancashire. Recently we checked up and found we had just fifteen thousand unemployed. Five thousand were really industrial wrecks. Ten thousand were just workers changing from one job to another, the sort of thing you'd find on any given day. Yet a few years ago, when we had hundreds of thousands out of work, there were rich men who said that most of the fellows on the dole were either useless or shiftless, that if a man had no job it was his own fault."—As quoted by A. J. Liebling, *The New Yorker's* "Reporter at Large."

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Philadelphia's Red Scare

By MICHAEL ROSS
Pennsylvania School of Social Work

PUBLIC hearings under the merit system procedure on the appeals of most of the fifty employes summarily dismissed during the last six weeks by the County Board of Assistance opened in Philadelphia on November 20. Thirty-six employes were notified by mail on October 20 that they were dismissed. They had no previous warning of charges against them, and were given no opportunity to deny or refute the charges. Fourteen more employes were similarly treated on November 10. In all fifty cases two main grounds for dismissal are given: political activity; affiliation with the Communist Party. In some of the cases subordinate additional grounds are cited.

It has been disclosed that the investigation which led to the dismissals was directed by an outside private firm and not through the usual administrative channels. It has been in progress in absolute secrecy over a period of two years. No one connected with the staff of the county relief administration except the executive director, Guy Bloom, was aware that it was going forward. The present level of administrative morale is indicated by the letter sent to all staff members by Thomas Evans, chairman of the county board, on October 31, after the first dismissals had taken place. Mr. Evans complained of the difficulty of obtaining evidence, and appealed for the cooperation of every staff member and concluded, "Any member of the staff who wishes to communicate with me personally may do so by writing me care of P.O. 2152, Philadelphia."

The dismissals and, in particular, the circumstances in which they took place, have aroused considerable protest in the community. Since 1938, when the executive director, Dorothy Kahn, was let out under circumstances which gave rise to public meetings of protest, apprehension has grown in social welfare circles of further developments in the public agency inimical to its sound functioning. The past three years have witnessed a succession of resignations from the staff, including supervisors and sub-executives. In each case it is known that dissatisfaction with policy and administrative method was at least a strong contributory motive. Two county supervisors, two in-service training supervisors, many district supervisors, and sub-administrative officials are among those who left. Since the present case broke, one supervisor has resigned in protest after eight years of service.

This record and its repercussions among the staff led in March of this year to the formation of a citizen's committee, under the chairmanship of Earl Harrison, to inquire into causes and to recommend action to the county board. The Philadelphia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers went further and formulated charges of maladministration against the board. It considers that many aspects of the present case substantiate those charges. The chapter is particularly concerned with what it describes as the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust in which the public agency staff has to function.

Most of the fifty discharged employes belong to Local 46 of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O. The union charges that this is not an accident or a coincidence, but that the purge is an attack on the union as a first step in lowering all standards. This, of course, is difficult to prove. Many local citizens agree with the union, however, in its second charge that the purge is an attempt by the administration to distract attention from its administrative incapacity.

The reviewing board which is conducting the public hearings is composed of twenty-three citizens under the chairmanship of W. W. Montgomery, Jr. At the preliminary hearings, William Ferguson, Jr., a lawyer whose firm handled the investigation which resulted in the dismissals, appeared for the County Board of Assistance, and Harold Evans, former chairman of the Philadelphia Community Fund and former chairman of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, appeared on behalf of a majority of the appellants. At the outset Mr. Evans challenged the competency of the reviewing board, which had been enlarged from five with two alternates, the statutory number, to twenty-three for the express purpose of hearing these cases. The additional members were appointed by the Department of Public Assistance, in effect the prosecution, after the dismissals had taken place. Mr. Evans also pointed out that the statute under which the employes were dismissed lists about fifteen kinds of forbidden "political activity." He insisted that the lawyer for the county board should produce bills of particulars with detailed charges. The most he could obtain was a promise that he would get them ten days before the appellants had to answer.

Mr. Ferguson occupied the next two days presenting two experts on communism borrowed from the Dies Committee in Washington. Mr. Evans objected to this testimony as irrelevant. He already had stated that with the approval of his clients he was prepared to withdraw the appeal of any employe shown to have been a member of the Communist Party. He claimed that the only purpose of such testimony was to create an atmosphere unfavorable to the dismissed employes and he urged that the hearings deal only with facts relating to the specified charges.

THE Dies experts went through the routine which reports of the Washington hearings have made familiar. Benjamin Mandel, a member of the Communist Party from 1920 to 1929 under the name of Bert Miller, dwelt on such truisms as that the American Communist Party was affiliated with the Communist International, believed in communism, and followed the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. Some degree of the bewilderment and lack of political sophistication of the reviewing board was indicated when the testimony was interrupted while several members of the board inquired, "Who is Engels?"

Joseph B. Matthews, a fellow-traveler until 1938, testified mainly on communist activity in the so-called "front" organizations. Among those mentioned were the Workers Alliance, League for Peace and Freedom, World Tourists, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Friends of the Soviet Union,

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and the Committee to Free Earl Browder. Mr. Ferguson now made it clear that he was relying on membership in these fronts or on the signing of Communist Party election petitions as evidence to justify the dismissals.

On November 26, the hearings were adjourned until December 6. Counsel for the appellants then will continue his cross examination of the Dies Committee experts and probably produce some counter-witnesses on these general questions. Later and belatedly, the evidence concerning the individuals dismissed will be offered.

Prediction as to the outcome of the case is as hazardous as prediction of procedure. If the appeals are disallowed by the Employment Board of the State Department of Public Assistance to which the reviewing board will eventually make its recommendations, it is not unlikely that suit will be brought in the federal courts on the ground that procedure invades the constitutional guarantee of "due process of law." Meanwhile public interest is aroused. The newspapers have been stimulated by the charges of communist affiliation and activities. Not waiting until charges are specified and the evidence heard, the American Legion has endorsed the County Board of Assistance. The union and the local chapter of the AASW have official observers at the hearings. What areas of public opinion will be mobilized to most effect and for what purpose remains to be seen.

Youthful Delinquency

A NATIONAL PROBLEM DEMANDS A NATIONAL PROGRAM

By JACOB KEPECS

Executive Director, Jewish Children's Bureau, Chicago

IN Illinois, California, and perhaps other states, the Youth Correction Authority Act, drafted and promoted by the American Law Institute [see *Survey Graphic*, June 1940, page 327 and *Survey Midmonthly*, October 1940, page 289], has been put to the test of legislative consideration. The piecemeal result, the tendency to take the name but not the substance, is less than encouraging to those who saw the proposed measure as the means of a long overdue reform in the handling of youthful delinquents. Nevertheless, the discussion which the proposed act has stirred up has had the desirable effect of shaking public complacence in our existing methods of dealing with a tough problem.

The existing institutions for combating and treating delinquency consist of the police, the courts, and the prisons. Nice, respectable institutions, if not exactly a pride to civilization. They work rather well in marking the straight and narrow path for the law-abiding and timid members of the community, but they do not protect society from those who insist upon absolute liberty of action. These nonconformists seem to thrive on punishment and retribution. The more severe the treatment, the more of it they seem to invite.

Whatever the explanation of this strange behavior, it is quite plain that the problem it represents is aggravated in respect to youth. Youths are overly represented in the nonconformist ranks; their delinquencies are more virulent and they have a long stretch ahead of them before the malady runs its course.

The youthful delinquent excites our interest, our guilt, our sympathy, and our hope. Available evidence strengthens the assumption that to a considerable extent we are dealing here with abnormal individuals. But do our police, our judges, and our prison guards know that? Are they qualified by training, outlook, and temperament to recognize and deal with this situation? And for that matter is there any body or any group of people especially qualified for this task? Practitioners in medicine, psychiatry, psychology, social work, pedagogy, sociology, and other disciplines are trained for their respective fields and any interest or experience on their part in the problem of delinquency is mainly incidental, a sideline into which they drift by accident or force of circumstance. With the exception of experts in ballistics, crime and lie detection, no group of people is specifically trained for the field. Few people are equipped for the study of the nature and cure of delinquency. Most students of the subject content themselves with statistical or actuarial research; others confine their study to obvious and superficial symptomology related to poverty and its derivatives. I never yet have come across a valid answer to the question as to why some individuals are more allergic to delinquency than others.

And why do our frantic efforts at treatment and control meet with so little success? Is it because we move from one extreme to the other, from brutality to coddling? From crusades to indifference? Is it because we are so inconsistent in dealing with the delinquent?

A COORDINATED program with a scientific approach is indicated and long overdue. But half and inadequate measures will be of no avail. Four decades ago the Juvenile Court with its probation service was hailed as a lighthouse in the field of delinquency and a great deal was expected of it. In Cook County, Illinois, the Juvenile Court is now forty-two years old. Two generations have grown to maturity in those years and if the predictions and early claims had materialized we should by now have experienced an appreciable drop in the prison population of the state. We haven't. Yet the Juvenile Court has humanized the means, if it has not achieved the end. Both means and end are extremely important in dealing with human beings, including delinquents. And if we have not yet learned to cure delinquents we have at least learned that they can be treated humanely without increasing the risk to society. The Juvenile Court has demonstrated that a civilized approach is possible in the field of delinquency.

An extension of this approach underlies the Youth Correction Authority Act, the terms of which need be summarized here only briefly. The purpose of the act is to extend Juvenile Court procedure to the age group between sixteen and twenty-one. It creates a Youth Correction Authority of three unpaid members, appointed by the gov-

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ernor for a term of nine years, whose function is to provide and administer corrective and preventive training and treatment for persons committed to it. It is empowered to employ sociologists, social workers, psychologists, parole officials, and so on, and to extend its supervision or control of persons committed to it "so long as in its judgment such control is necessary for the protection of the public." It further is empowered to utilize existing institutions and agencies without, however, assuming responsibility or control over their management; and to establish and operate institutions and agencies under its own control.

In an address before the National Probation Association last year, William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute, stated that the sole novel provision of the act is the prohibition "that no one can be committed to the Authority until it has certified in writing to the governor that it has approved or established places of preliminary detention and places for examination and study of persons committed, and has other facilities and personnel sufficient for the proper discharge of its duties and functions." If this provision is a negative safeguard, it is, nevertheless, excellent as far as it goes. But its very novelty will render the act obsolete long before it is adopted and tested by a substantial number of states. This is a prediction and you may take it for what it is worth.

In my opinion the Youth Correction Authority Act does not go far enough and will not accomplish the purpose which its authors hope for it. In the current vernacular it is too little and too late—too slow, and not far-reaching enough for effective results. It does not touch the police or the prisons and reformatories, though it does clip the wings of the courts, if ever so slightly. But it does not call for those radical, long overdue changes in the management and treatment of delinquency which the seriousness of the problem demands.

MY chief criticisms of the act are two: (1) The Authority would be an adjunct of and largely subordinate to the court. Perhaps there is no other way, but this is a serious weakness. Our judicial system is so encumbered with technicalities, precedents, procedures, rules of evidence, and so on, that it has become too static to function successfully in a field as dynamic as youth delinquency. (2) The act is to be implemented through state legislation, administration, and financing, although it has been amply demonstrated that the states alone are impotent to affect fundamental changes in their social institutions. During the past decade the states have shown that they cannot be depended upon to assure minimum economic security to their people or to develop adequate public health, public education or child welfare services. Federal leadership and participation in financing and administrative control have been required in all of these fields of social action. No realist will expect all the states to take independent action in the field of crime and delinquency. We must face the fact that delinquency is not a local or state problem; that it is national in scope and that a national policy and a national program are in order.

This fact is illustrated by two instances in which the states had to admit inability to function and in which the federal government had to step in. The first was the terrifying wave of kidnapping a few years ago in which the states were helpless; the second was the period of organized crime in Chicago under the very able leadership of Mr. Capone. Local and state authorities were paralyzed by fear and corruption and it was not until the federal government intervened that anything was accomplished.

I do not believe that a reform which depends upon state authority alone has any prospect of success. Witness the record in Illinois. A Youth Correction Authority Act was introduced in the 1941 legislative session only to be defeated in quick order. The defeat itself is no tragedy, but the form in which it was introduced was a travesty. Excepting in name, the Illinois act was but a poor imitation of the act drafted by the American Law Institute. It had some of the form but precious little of the substance. Illinois is not unique. Given the political influences that enter into these matters I doubt if many other states will do much better.

I AM convinced that a federal act based on federal-state participation, financial and administrative, is the more effective and the shorter and surer approach to treat the whole problem of the control of delinquency. The Youth Correction Authority Act promises reform in the distant future. But we need reform now, just as quickly as we can get it. The federal government made a good start with the enactment in 1938 of the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act dealing with federal offenders under eighteen. But its terms apply only to federal offenders and not to individuals whose offense is within the jurisdiction of the state. I maintain that this act should be expanded to include older age groups within federal jurisdiction and its provisions extended to youthful offenders under state jurisdictions. There is ample precedent for this in the various welfare and health activities under federal direction, particularly in the services rendered on a national basis by the United States Children's Bureau.

But I would not stop with this allocation of jurisdiction. Close to my heart and at the doorsteps of social agencies is the problem individual who does not fit into any known classification and whose treatment tempts neither the judge nor the psychiatrist. These individuals are a serious burden to themselves and to the community. It seems to me that there is room in our correctional system for a new exempt category in addition to the feebleminded and the epileptic, a category for youthful offenders on whom no responsibility for reform and self-reliance can be imposed. This category should furnish material for fruitful research and experimentation in treatment, under custodial care.

As another step to understanding of this problem and as a test of our instrumentalities as well as our theories, I should like to see an all-out attack on a limited group of youthful delinquents. By this I mean a comprehensive program in which all forms of aid and service would be coordinated. If such a demonstration ever has been made in this field at any place at any time, I do not know of it. Certainly much could be learned from it.

Finally I believe that an essential to the handling of this whole matter is the development of intelligent and intelligible symptomology for the recognition and discovery in early childhood of potential delinquency. This is plain common sense in view of the general acceptance of the fact that delinquency originates in early childhood. If such a symptomology has been developed, it is being kept a dark secret. Without it our best efforts are uncomfortably like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen.

* * *

This article is drawn from a paper presented by the author before the Chicago Society for Personality Study.

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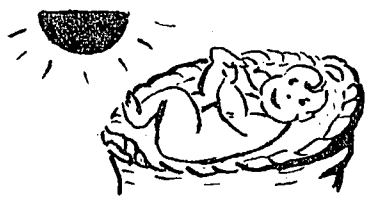
Social Work—A Biography *(unauthorized)*

By ROBERT L. SUTHERLAND

Director, The Hogg Foundation, University of Texas

EVERY PROPER BIOGRAPHY SHOULD start with a family tree. But since some people believe that the infant Social Work was found in the bulrushes, one may have difficulty at the outset in determining the lines of her



maternity and paternity. However, on the basis of resemblances, half of the problem is easily solved. Anyone who can remember the child's earliest appearance, her manner of acting, and her outlook on life, is convinced that Social Work's mother was Religion.

With such a respectable mother, one hastens naturally to identify the father. This is more difficult. Some biographers hold Capitalism responsible; others Middle Class Humanitarianism. Still others attribute paternity to Social Science, though the youth of Social Science would seem to make this a doubtful hypothesis. The question remains open.

LITTLE SOCIAL WORK HAD AN INsecure childhood. She wandered about, was badly housed, usually undernourished, and only rarely saw the right side of the tracks. In spite of this early conditioning, though some will argue because of it, she early showed a highly idealistic temperament and a strong missionary tendency, inherited no doubt from her mother. But later she developed a typical childhood rebellion against parental suggestion, example, and control. She took Science for her hero and rejected her mother as old-fashioned—all right in her day, probably, but. . .

This phase continued for some time, but like most childish rebellions it did not last forever and presently Social Work regained an appreciation of the good qualities of her parent.

AS WOULD BE EXPECTED, SOCIAL Work had a difficult adolescence accompanied with many typical fears and misgivings.

She was sensitive to criticism and resented the fact that her older cousins in the family of professions—Law, Medicine, and Teaching—were getting along so well in life and, as she thought, looked down on her. During her more despondent moods she doubted if she really was wanted by the

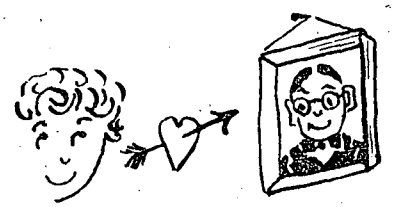
others and began to wonder if the gossip was true that her birth had been illegitimate or at least premature.

Compensating for this feeling of rejection and isolation, Social Work for a time became overly aggressive, but later when she realized that belittling by her cousins was just part of the give and take of family life, and that they, too, had had a hard struggle, she began to feel better about herself.

For a long time, however, Social Work suffered from self-consciousness. She worried about what people outside the family were thinking and saying about her, and was inclined to avoid those who did not take her with the seriousness that she felt was her due.

THE NEXT STAGE IN SOCIAL WORK'S growth was marked by a new interest in life. She became conscious less of what the world in general thought about her, and more of how she impressed a few individuals. The symptoms were unmistakable—she was falling in love. For a while she had many suitors and in sequence developed crushes on all of them. It would be unfair to say that at this period in her development she was fickle and didn't know her own mind, but having attention shown her was such a new and warming experience that she may have lost her head a time or two.

Although the suitors were many, and in a more complete biography all should be described, in this account



only the most glamorous experiences can be mentioned. Outstanding was that joyous affair with the flaming young man known as Psychoanalysis. Somehow, he seemed different from the others. He spoke a new language and evinced a deep understanding of her. To him nothing about her was unimportant. Furthermore, he suggested names to call people whom she did not like. Now, for the first time, she knew what was wrong with her older cousins. They had fixations and repressions or were compensating for childhood feelings of inferiority.

Social Work was so flattered by the attention of Psychoanalysis that, as often happens in cases of hero worship, she took over his ways. She even learned how to use the big words that he did, though she tried not to show any superiority when other people who had not enjoyed her advantages did not know what she was talking about!

Thrilled by this new experience, Social Work now looked back almost with disdain upon her former suitors, Sociology, Economics, and that simple fellow, Social Action. They all seemed crude, and dull in comparison with the subtlety and deep insight of her new companion.

But, alas, trouble was brewing! Others were also falling for her glamorous suitor, and fickle Psychoanalysis began to take notice of them!

For a while he turned his attention to a newcomer, Mental Hygiene, a glamor girl in her own right. Social Work did not of course admit any-

Drawings by Madeline Dane Ross

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thing as unworthy as jealousy but she went through a bad emotional period, trying to herself and to her family.

In the midst of this frustration Social Work suddenly came to her senses. She realized that she was still young and still had something to learn. So back she went to school, determined to fortify her general knowledge and youthful experiences with special learning and technical training.

With lively interest she pursued this new course and presently emerged very learned indeed. So congenial had she found the atmosphere of theory and scholarship that only reluctantly did she leave it to resume work among common people in Podunkville. It was a great blow to her when her former associates did not appreciate her new diploma and were not impressed by her new professional vocabulary. Unfortunately, just at first, she did not conceal her annoyance either with her old associates who had stayed home and now had the good jobs, or with the public which seemed to be satisfied and even to trust those who had not enjoyed her advantages.

But here again Social Work's common sense came to her rescue. She decided that what she had learned at

school could not be worn on her sleeve but must be demonstrated in practice. After reaching this conclusion she felt better and was able to feel and to express appreciation of the skill and knowledge of fellow workers who had come up the hard way. Her associates, in turn, acquired a new respect for her training, and even the "lay public" began to take notice of her.

While Social Work was engrossed in professional training and adjusting herself to the facts of professional practice she had no time for love affairs, although she enjoyed platonic friendships with her former suitors, often sitting down with Psychology, Economics, and Sociology for a good lively give-and-take discussion. Even when Psychoanalysis joined the circle her heart did not flutter. She still admired him and often said that he had taught her more than anyone else, but he no longer swept her off her feet. She no longer thought of Mental Hygiene as a competitor after she discovered how much they had in common. Even her cousins, Medicine, Law, and Teaching, who previously had impressed her as being smug and ignorant of human nature, now seemed to have practical ideas growing out of hard experience. And then, to her own surprise the older members of the family discovered that their little So-

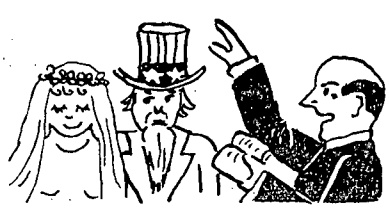
cial Work cousin had a mind of her own and ideas worthy of their respect.

With this new status and with many friendships, Social Work felt more self-possessed and self-confident. She was now a career woman, and took pride in that fact.

But her dreams of a stable career were rudely shattered. The newspapers first called it a financial panic, later a depression. What was a young girl, just starting out in life, to do in such times as these?

In a panicky mood, Social Work turned here and there for support. Once again she thought of marriage—the going alone was too difficult. But she did not look back to her former suitor. He now seemed too ethereal; she had to live in a world of hard facts. She needed an older, more stable life partner who could give her security. He came, very sure of himself, though somewhat bald and battered. His name was Government.

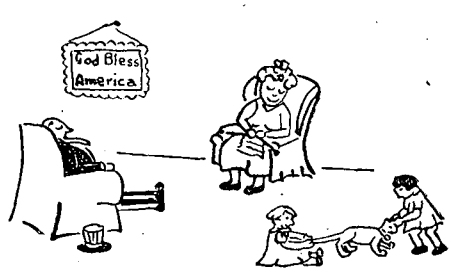
The courtship was brief and tumultuous and even after the union had been legalized by statute and court, Social Work had some reservations. Government was a rough diamond, he did not understand her subtleties and refinements. When she started chatting cosily about Freud and Rank, about



the psychiatric approach, personality adjustment, and passive therapy, her old man was not interested. Finally he put his foot down and said, "Our job is to feed the people, but not to treat them so well that they become chronic paupers." This was not easy for Social Work to take, and more than once she thought of going back to mother. But mother had her own troubles and plainly showed that she expected her daughter to make a success of the marriage.

And as time went on and as husband and wife lived together, they grew in mutual understanding. Social Work developed ways of influencing her husband. Once in a while, when he didn't know she was listening, she heard him say, as though it were his own idea, "The way relief is given is as important as the relief itself." She began to feel that she was getting somewhere.

Even so, Social Work occasionally toyed with the idea of a divorce, or perhaps just a friendly separation. But by this time there were the children to consider, little OAA and ADC, and the expected baby who was to be called Health Service. Naturally Social Work, with her ideals of family



life and her knowledge of the hazards to youth that stem from broken homes, could not walk out and leave the children at their tender age.

Little by little Social Work has adjusted to her new responsibilities and now only rarely indulges in nostalgic reminiscences. She no longer is apologetic for her husband and often shows pride in his growing importance and satisfaction in her own role of helpmate. Her dangerous age and that of her husband still lie ahead, after the children grow up. But those who have watched the home life of the couple from its stormy beginnings are confident that the marriage will survive and continue to prosper.

Adapted by the author from an informal address to the Texas Social Welfare Association.

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

THE Supreme Court's "Okie" decision (Fred F. Edwards, appellant, *v.* The People of the State of California) promises far-reaching developments. More is involved than the question of whether or not Fred F. Edwards should languish in jail for having brought his unemployed brother-in-law, Frank Duncan, from Texas to California; more even than the constitutionality of Section 22615 of the Welfare and Institutions Code of California.

The Court's decision and the two concurring opinions include such heart warming phrases as "poverty and immorality are not synonymous"; "the right of persons . . . occupies a more protected position in our constitutional system than . . . cattle, fruit, steel or coal"; "a man's property status, without more, cannot be used by a state to test, qualify, or limit his rights as a citizen."

It was Mr. Justice Byrnes' first opinion and he met the issue squarely. He conceded that California has a problem—that the destitute constitute a threat to public health, morals, and finance, especially finance. He conceded that, in hard times, a state might be a temporary gainer by shutting its doors. But, and Mr. Justice Byrnes quoted the late Mr. Justice Cardozo, " 'The Constitution was framed under the dominion of a political philosophy less parochial in range. It was framed upon the theory that the peoples of the several states must sink or swim together and that in the long run prosperity and salvation are in union and not division'."

The Byrnes opinion discards as outmoded the theory of the Elizabethan poor laws, that each community should care for its own indigent; that relief is the sole responsibility of local government. "Recent years . . . have been marked by a growing recognition that in an industrial society the task of providing assistance to the needy has ceased to be local in character."

The decision of the Court was unanimous. In his concurring opinion Mr. Justice Jackson noted that indigence does not suspend the obligations of a man as a citizen, for example, his duty to bear arms. "Rich or penniless, Duncan's citizenship under the Constitution pledges his strength to the defense of California as a part of the United States and his right to migrate to any part of the land he must defend is something she must respect under the same instrument."

THE COURT'S DECISION FORESHADOWS the scrapping of the theory of "local responsibility," and the development of a national policy toward the migrant. In requiring California to accept Mr. Duncan and to release his brother-in-law, Mr. Edwards, from jail, the Supreme Court has set up a new milestone. "The relief of the needy," says Mr. Justice Byrnes "has become the common responsibility and concern of the whole nation."

The laws of twenty-eight states, in addition to California, are certain to be affected by the "Okie" decision. For example, it calls in question those five-year residence requirements, often termed unjust as a prerequisite for relief and certain other public services. Social Security Board officials, questioned, point out that the board already has recommended one year.

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Postwar planners are a dime a dozen in Washington. The present may be messy but the "planners" indicate the future can be bright beyond our dreams. It is the inevitable "lunatic fringe" that is conspicuous. Behind the scenes, much quiet, competent work is being done to define post-war problems and make preparation for meeting them with vision, courage, and mobilized resources.

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THE HOUSE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Committee denies that its forthcoming defense housing bill will recommend or outline a reorganization program for the defense housing agencies. That program will come from the White House itself. The committee's bill will authorize some $300,000,000 for defense housing and will be followed by a second facilities bill, the $150,000,000 authorized several months ago under the Lanham act already having been allotted. According to committee members who have been studying requests for schools, hospitals, and so on, it would take $800,000,000 to meet the demand. That amount will not be forthcoming.

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Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service is disagreeing in print and public utterance with the War and Navy Departments over the problem of venereal disease control. In a new book called "Plain Words About Venereal Disease," Dr. Parran and his associate, Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, advocate the complete suppression of prostitution in military camps and defense areas. They have no patience with military or naval "control." Regulation, they declare, was proved ineffective in the last war. Vigorous suppression is the only answer.

The book accuses the military and naval authorities of failing to enforce the May act, passed months ago. Venereal disease, it charges, is rapidly spreading in the services despite the "controls" advocated by those in charge. "Victorian and unrealistic" is the way Drs. Parran and Vonderlehr describe the methods employed at present.

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DR. FRANK LAHEY OF BOSTON, PRESIDENT of the American Medical Association, has accepted the chairmanship of the new Procurement and Assignment Service of the Defense Health and Welfare Services. Functions of the service will be: (1) To receive from various governmental and other agencies requests for medical, dental and veterinary personnel. (2) To secure and maintain lists of professional personnel available, showing detailed qualifications of such personnel. (3) To utilize all suitable means to stimulate voluntary enrollment having due regard for the over-all public health needs of the nation, including those of government agencies and civilian institutions.

The major problem immediately before the new service is the systematic mobilization of all the nation's medical resources. In announcing the setting up of the service, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security administrator, stated that the demands for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians imposed by the needs of the army and navy and the defense industries are draining many communities of needed medical personnel. In the event of full mobilization, he said, the problem will become critical unless an orderly program is put into immediate operation.

The new set-up and the program apparently have the approval of the American Medical Association. Serving with Dr. Lahey are Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of Medical Sciences, University of Minnesota; Dr. Harvey B. Stone, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. James E. Paullin, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. C. Willard Camalier, former president of the American Dental Association, Washington, D. C.

Present at the service's first meeting in Washington on November 7 was Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, acting as consultant.

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As of November 25 a total of 5,935 local defense councils had been organized throughout the United States.

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The Common Welfare

Migrants Are Still Americans

THE Anti-Migrant Law which California used during the drought years to check the migration of dust bowl refugees, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States (see page 358). In the first opinion written by Mr. Justice Byrnes, the court invalidated the law as exceeding the police powers of California, and as a violation of the "commerce clause" of the Constitution. Justices Jackson, Black, Douglas, and Murphy, concurring, based their conclusions on broader grounds, and held that the right to move freely across state lines is a right protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. ("No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.") To check the free movement of the impoverished, Mr. Justice Douglas, speaking also for Justices Black and Murphy, argued, "would prevent a citizen because he was poor from seeking new horizons in other states. The result would be a substantial dilution of the rights of national citizenship."

Mr. Justice Jackson stated, "The migrations of a human being . . . do not fit easily into my notions as to what is commerce." He added: "We should say now, and in no uncertain terms, that a man's mere property status, without more, cannot be used by a state to test, qualify, or limit his rights as a citizen of the United States. 'Indigence' in itself is neither a source of rights nor a basis for denying them. The mere state of being without funds is a neutral fact—constitutionally an irrelevance, like race, creed, or color."

Recommendations for national action to meet some of the problems of today's migrants who seek, not refuge from drought, but jobs in defense industry, are put forward in its first interim report by the Tolan Committee. These include: improvement and federalizing of the public employment service, which the committee finds wholly inadequate to current needs; end of discrimination in placement and training of Negroes, and Americans born abroad, or first or second generation descendants of immigrants; broader distribution of defense contracts, and maximum use of subcontracting; the addition of a general assistance category to the Social Security Act.

1862—Martha P. Falconer—1941

ONE of the great women of American social work died late last month at East Aurora, N. Y., where she had lived several quiet years in richly earned retirement.

It was Martha Falconer who demonstrated to a skeptical public the usefulness of decent humane treatment as a means of rehabilitating girls and women confined in penal institutions and restoring them to normal ways of life. Her philosophy and methods seem simple enough now that they are established practice in progressive institutions everywhere, but they were revolutionary in 1906 when she became superintendent of the grim old House of Refuge in the heart of Philadelphia. Not content with reforming the routines within the institution she presently reformed the institution itself, taking it from its city-bound confines to a country setting where outdoor work and life added their healing qualities to the process of moral and spiritual restoration. This was Sleighton Farms to which came penologists and students from all over the country to observe and later to emulate.

Mrs. Falconer's wisdom and experience were sought for many purposes. During the World War, for example, she directed protective services for girls in training camp communities; later she helped organize Protestant agencies caring for children into what became the New York Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies. But of all the activities of her rich, adventurous, and useful life, what she did at Sleighton Farms remains her true monument. The candle she lighted there cast a long bright beam. The reach of her personality was expressed in the final lines of the citation of Elmira College in conferring on her the honorary degree of M.A. " . . . [her] philosophy of confidence in humanity, rigid self discipline, and faith in abiding spiritual values have inspired many men and women to work for greater socal justice."

High Cost of Veterans

WHILE a new American army is being licked into shape, an old one refuses to surrender. Pending in the Senate at this time are two bills, already passed by the House, to provide a whole new system of benefits for ex-soldiers. The "veterans' lobby," it scarcely need be added, is on the job.

One of these bills, HR 4845, ostensibly increases existing pensions to disabled veterans. Actually it would pay $40 a month to all veterans "in need," disabled or not, after the age of sixty-five. The Veterans Administration estimates that by 1962 this would run to $520,464,000 a year, and that its ultimate total would come to some $5,000,000,000.

The other bill pending, HR 4, sets up a plan by which widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans would receive pensions ranging from $20 to $56 a month whether or not the veteran's death was related to war service. The cost of this scheme is difficult to estimate, since children yet unborn would benefit from it, but conservative estimates put the figure at about $1,000,000,000 annually by 1960. The Veterans Administration, the Bureau of the Budget, and the President are on record as opposing both measures.

In the past twenty years cash benefits to World War veterans and their dependents have totaled about $8,000,000,000. This country could, or at least it did, afford a war; it can, or at least it is, affording defense. But can it afford veterans?

Alcohol and Alcoholics

AT the recent meeting of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, medical men, scientists, industrialists, labor spokesmen, social workers, insurance executives, penologists, and interested laymen were brought abreast of the interesting social and biological inquiries the council has undertaken. Although alcohol is one of the most ancient

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discoveries of mankind, it remains a good deal of a mystery. The council, formed four years ago, represents an objective approach to the problem, in terms of the individual, the family, industry, and society.

Speakers at the meeting generally agreed that drinking is on the increase among women, that facilities for the treatment of alcoholism are inadequate, that education and law enforcement must be improved. But practically no data yet exist on the effect upon drinking habits of improved diet, housing, recreation, and environment generally, or on the effect of drinking upon the accident rate in industry. As the investigations of the council proceed, the public may expect, for the first time, factual unemotional bases for education concerning alcohol and its control.

Harlem and Crime

IT has taken a "crime wave" in Harlem, New York's largest Negro section, to arouse a lethargic and indifferent public to an awareness of the living conditions which the racial prejudices of this democracy have forced upon a segment of its people. Horrified by the fact that the perpetrators of the several incidents which have made up the recent "wave" are little more than children, few of them over the age of sixteen, the public seems at last to be shocked into realization of what results its own neglect can produce. After the first scared cry for "more policemen," came more reasoned suggestions for an increase in the number of play and recreational facilities, some talk of better housing. But it is doubtful whether playgrounds or houses can vanquish the negation that makes a young person turn to crime. Something deeper than physical environment is involved. Pearl S. Buck, well-known novelist, crystalized it recently in a letter to *The New York Times* when she suggested that Harlem is only symptomatic of conditions throughout the country:

> It would be impossible for any accumulation of social welfare work to solve the situation which produces crime in Harlem. . . . Young colored men and women today are giving up hope of justice or security in their own country. When this hopelessness reaches down to certain strata in any society, outbreaks of crime are inevitable.

Discriminated against by employers, labor unions, landlords, the army and navy of their own country, often even by school teachers and welfare agencies, it is not to be wondered at that many Negroes are beginning to despair of earning a place in American democracy. Says Henry W. Pope, executive secretary of the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies: "The mood of Harlem today or its behavior pattern is a reflection of a deep social maladjustment. The correction called for is a deep, major operation. No minor operation will do."

Too Many Cooks

SINCE the outbreak of the war in 1939, 700 agencies with thousands of branches and associations throughout the country have sprung up to gather funds for the aid of war victims. These are in addition to permanent agencies such as the American Red Cross and the American Friends Service Committee, which have foreign relief as part of their functions. Altogether these agencies, old and new, have raised $90,000,000—a notable achievement, but one unfortunately accompanied by the waste of much duplicated effort. Last spring the President appointed a Committee on War Relief Agencies, made up of Joseph E. Davies, Charles P. Taft, and Frederick P. Keppel, to recommend measures for the better coordination of effort. In its recently issued interim report the committee observes rather plaintively that "while some of the major difficulties have been ironed out . . . many problems remain, particularly in the British relief field . . . ."

As a major proposal the committee recommends that the licenses of all foreign relief agencies now registered with the Department of State be revoked as of a specified date and that new ones be issued "only when it appears to be in the public interest, and upon submission of satisfactory proof by the applicants that they are in a position to transmit the relief." However, this move would not touch "agencies soliciting for the benefit of China, Finland, Switzerland, the USSR, and other technically non-belligerent countries (as of the date of this report)" which are not required to register with the Department of State. As a "matter of voluntary cooperation in the public interest," the committee suggests that these agencies supply it with monthly information corresponding to that required by the Department of State from registered agencies. Other recommendations of the committee bear consideration: that welfare activities for each major foreign country should be coordinated through some central advisory body; that a central intelligence service for all war relief activities be maintained to gather and keep up to date factual data as to relief requirements, resources, and facilities.

Casualty

THE Institute for Propaganda Analysis becomes a war casualty, with the announcement that publication of its monthly bulletin will be suspended "for the duration." The institute, an educational organization devoted to developing "a popular understanding of the methods of propagandists," was established by the late Edward A. Filene in 1937. At a meeting of its board on February 27, 1941, it was decided that if the United States became involved in hostilities, a reexamination of program would become necessary. Two days after President Roosevelt's statement that the country is in the "shooting stage," the board met to weigh the possibilities open to it. It decided upon suspension. The organization will maintain its corporate structure, planning when peace comes to resume its activities. Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard, president of the institute, in announcing the board's decision stated:

> Public opinion during a war crisis necessarily concentrates on helping the nation in every way possible to prosecute its major effort. At such a time, it is not practical to attempt dispassionate analysis of the steps being taken to impress the country with the seriousness of the crisis. . . . As patriotic Americans, the directors and administering staff of the institute could not see their work appear to be interfering with a major effort to which the country has set its hand.

In its four years of work, the institute has made a distinctive contribution to current thought and understanding. Its materials have been widely used by teachers, editorial writers, discussion groups, workers' education classes. It has helped make clear the methods of propaganda as a tool of popular leadership. And, as institute publications often have pointed out, it is only through such understanding that the harmful aspects of propaganda can be defeated, and its constructive possibilities used to direct and unify democratic action.

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The Social Front

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Welfare and Defense

LOCAL public welfare agencies in nearly every state have assumed responsibility for dependency investigations for the Selective Service System, according to recent information gathered by the regional research consultants of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board. In thirty-seven of thirty-nine states reporting, the public welfare agencies give service to the draft boards; in thirty-one, these services are provided locally in accordance with policies and procedures agreed upon by the state public welfare agency and the state selective service headquarters; in six, they are rendered without any state agreement. In nearly all instances it is understood that the public welfare agencies are to be used only when "absolutely necessary to assist the draft board on doubtful matters of dependency." In twenty-four of the states with statewide agreements and in five without such agreements, the welfare agencies investigate all requests referred to them by the selective service board. In the other states, investigations are restricted to cases known to the agencies.

Though the public agencies are making the bulk of the dependency investigations, a recent survey conducted by the Family Welfare Association of America showed many private agencies also cooperating with selective service boards. Over sixty private agencies reported that they had made investigations for the boards, with responsibility ranging from the assumption of every investigation needed in the city in question to the acceptance of an occasional referral in a "problem" situation.

Theater—Camp Shows, Inc., a nonprofit organization to provide entertainment in army camps and naval stations, was incorporated last month and affiliated with the USO in response to a request of the War and Navy Departments. The new organization, headed by Eddie Dowling, noted actor and producer, will be financed by the USO. Its purpose is "to produce, maintain, and conduct in all its branches, theatrical, musical, operatic, moving picture, and other entertainment . . . for the entertainment of persons in all branches of United States service at induction centers, training camps, air and naval bases, airports, stations, forts, military hospitals, and any and all military and naval centers." The shows will be routed from New York on a circuit tour of the military establishments. Leading figures of radio, stage, and screen have agreed to cooperate in the venture.

The Red Cross — Last month the American Red Cross announced plans for the purchase of $140,000 worth of recreation equipment for the use of American service men in Alaska and the North Atlantic bases. The list includes motion picture projectors, phonographs and records, pool tables, lamps, writing tables, and clubroom furniture. Forty Red Cross staff members stationed with the armed forces at insular bases in the Atlantic and Pacific are carrying on the same type of Red Cross program conducted in domestic army and navy posts. . . . In order to evaluate its work with the armed forces the ARC recently set up a committee of prominent lay persons to survey the services in relation to what the organization is doing now and what modifications or additions might be made for improvement. Heading the committee is Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The USO— By the first of last month the United Service Organizations, Inc., with its financial resources swelled to $15,000,000, had operations under way in 160 towns and cities in thirty-nine states. Over 750 staff members were at work in 224 clubs and 180 other units, most of them in rented locations. At the same time, 167 of the 216 clubhouses which are to be ready by February 1 were under construction, many of them near completion. The plan is to continue operations in 280 of the rented quarters, even after the government-built clubhouses are finished, so that eventually there will be a total of 496 units with 1,644 workers carrying on USO activities. Most recent addition to the USO funds was a check for more than $900,000 representing the proceeds of a campaign conducted in over 10,000 motion picture theaters throughout the country.

Books—A National Defense Book Campaign to furnish books for service men and the merchant marine is soon to be conducted throughout the country under the sponsorship of the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations. The books will be collected in libraries and schools throughout the country. It is hoped in this way to gather from five to ten million volumes to supplement the library services provided by the government. The campaign is to be financed by the Red Cross and the USO. . . . Eight libraries of the American Merchant Marine Library Association were lost with the recent sinking of four American merchant ships in the Battle of the Atlantic. In addition to replacing these books the AMMLA is undertaking to equip seamen's libraries in the fourteen new ships being constructed under the Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program.

Material— Responding to an evident need for the correlation of data on defense, the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies has published "Channels of Defense," by Victor Einach, a manual for the use of social agency executives, social workers, teachers, students. Here is one answer to the prayers of those who seek some guide through the maze of organizations "for defense" which has sprung up in the last year and a half. The raison d'être and the interrelationships of the various facets of the Office of Emergency Management, of state and local defense councils, of the defense operations of private social agencies are all set down in ABC order, followed by several chapters on the social problems with which these organizations have to grapple—labor migration, family problems, health, nutrition, recreation, housing. Price $1 from the council, 70 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo.

Concerning Children

CONCERN over the plight of children whose family situation has been affected by the defense program prompted the U. S. Children's Bureau recently to hold a planning conference of representatives of various local, state, and national social agencies. Most urgent problem in the view of the conference was the question of day care of children of working mothers, concerning which the representatives adopted a statement of principles. Among the many points in the statement were: it is now more than ever a public responsibility to provide appropriate care of children while mothers are at work; community plans should include as many forms of day care as required to meet needs of chil-

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dren of all ages; nursery schools, nursery centers, and cooperative nursery groups should be developed as community services under the auspices of public or parochial schools, welfare departments or other community agencies; the standards of personnel, equipment, procedure, and care recognized as acceptable by health, educational, and social organizations should apply to all types of day care centers; other forms of care such as day care in foster homes, housekeeping service, day camps, vacation camps, leisure time and after-school programs should be planned as a part of a comprehensive community program.

In Print—"Child Dependency in Illinois," by John Kahlert, recently published by the division of child welfare of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, makes available for the first time a comprehensive review of the problem in the state. Though essentially an interpreted collection of dependency statistics, the report concludes with recommendations for unmet needs, among them: the development of facilities for the care of illegitimate children, and the development of facilities for foster home care in the state outside Chicago. From the State Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Ill. . . . "Rhode Island, A History of Child Welfare Planning," by the Rev. Henry J. Crepeau, published by the Catholic University of America Press, is a well documented report of the development of public child welfare programs in the state from the early use of indenture to the present many-faceted program of child protection. This is the second impressive historical document on child welfare to be produced by the university as a doctor's dissertation in recent months. Another, "Catholic Child Care in Nineteenth Century New York," by the Rev. George Paul Jacoby, was referred to earlier in these columns. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, October 1941, page 301.] Both from the Catholic University of America Press, Washington, D. C.

For Research—Suggestions for problems, term papers, and research projects for graduate students based on the White House Conference for Children in a Democracy have been prepared by the National Citizen's Committee, follow-up organization to promote the conference's recommendations. The projects are outlined with an eye to use in schools of education, sociology and social work, journalism, health education, religious education, library, schools, and law schools. A typical example is a suggestion for adult education majors: "Prepare a study outline on Children in a Democracy that might serve as a year's program for a woman's organization." Also available is a complete bibliography of White House Conference publications. Both from the committee, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

A Continuing Process—"Foster parent education, then, begins with the application interview," summarizes a recent report of the Ohio Committee on Child Placing, based on a study of trends in agency methods of foster parent education. Basic to the whole educational process, according to the report, is study of the foster home and its subsequent supervision. This process, the report finds, frequently is effectively supplemented by other educational methods such as manuals, bulletins, a foster parent library, a special shelf for foster parents in the public library, group meetings and institutes. The report particularly recommends group discussion as making for more effective functioning of the program administratively, serving as an economical method of teaching the broad aspects of child care, serving as a medium for foster parent identification with the agency.

ELINORE M. HERRICK

At a dinner meeting on November 17, attended by more than a thousand New York business and professional women, Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, received the 1941 award of the American Woman's Association for distinguished achievement. The list of previous recipients of the award, which was bestowed first in 1931, includes Margaret Sanger, Amelia Earhart, Frances Perkins, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin (now Mrs. Dwight F. Davis), Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Malvina Hoffman, Dorothy Thompson, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mrs. August Belmont.

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In her address at the dinner, Mrs. Herrick expressed her conviction that: "Unionized plants operating under agreements reached through collective bargaining with freely chosen representatives of the employes, unquestionably provide the soundest basis for operating any business, defense or otherwise." She added: "There is no strike which cannot be averted if the parties really want to avoid conflict and both sides are willing to make concessions . . . Irresponsible action precipitating a rash of ill-considered legislation which would nullify the progress already made in the practice of collective bargaining would be a death blow to the cause of trade unionism and industrial democracy."

Jobs and Workers

A STUDY of democracy in trade unions, under the direction of a special committee headed by Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, is announced by the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York. "The aim of the study will be to reveal the practices, both good and bad, found in the operation of trade unions which affect the freedom and rights of individual members." The study wil be directed by Prof. Frank Pierson of the division of economics of Swarthmore College.

The Union and the "Y"—Picketing and demonstrations at the YMCA executive offices in New York City and at the Grand Central Railroad Branch are being carried on by the Social Service Employes Union, Local 19, of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. This activity is part of a union drive to organize the 5,000 maintenance and food service workers in social agencies in New York City. The effort, at this writing, is directed chiefly to the YMCA's, YWCA's, and International House, a residence club for foreign students near Columbia University. The union has requested secret ballot elections to establish its right to represent maintenance workers at the Y's and at International House. The union demands include fourteen holidays annually, twenty-five days of sick leave a year, a forty-hour week, and a $27 minimum weekly wage for the entire group of maintenance workers, which includes porters, janitors, maids, cleaning women, elevator men, kitchen and cafeteria workers. The non-profit agencies are not covered by the national or state labor relations laws, and hence the union cannot petition the national or state labor board to order an election. While no official statements have been given out, it is understood that the agencies will not

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take advantage of this exemption. A spokesman for the YMCA states that maintenance workers employed by that organization in New York City now have ten holidays a year, sick leave, and a forty to forty-four hour week. They also are covered by retirement, death and permanent disability, and hospitalization plans, and have vacations with pay. The YMCA maintenance workers have received two wage increases in the past two years, and a third increase of 5 percent for all those earning less than $1,800 a year is included in the current budget. None of the pickets are YMCA employes, and no New York City "Y" employes are on strike.

British Women—The British government is making careful arrangements for the welfare of thousands of young women between twenty and thirty years of age who are expected to enter war factories within the next few months, according to a recent summary given out by the British Press Service. Women in this age group are required to register, and, upon being examined, may be requested to join the Women's Auxiliary Services, or the army, air force, or navy, or told to take up "war work of national importance." The new industrial recruits will work a 56-to-60-hour week. Training for factory work is scheduled to take eight weeks, and women seeking posts as skilled workers may spend between three and five months in training. These women will have lodgings provided by the government, and transportation, where it is needed, in addition to regular wages. For women with children, the government has devised a special scheme whereby the children may be placed in government-supervised nurseries, or assigned to registered "baby watchers." In mid-November, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, announced that 1,000,000 married women were needed for full time or part time work in munitions factories or elsewhere, and suggested that drastic compulsion might be found necessary to solve the country's wartime problem of manpower.

Child Labor Day—To focus attention on the large groups of child workers not covered by federal legislation, the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, urges widespread observance of Child Labor Days in synagogues, churches, schools, and clubs on January 24, 25, and 26. The special concern of the committee at present is with the large group of children working in industrialized agriculture. These young workers in berry fields and cranberry bogs, in tobacco, hop, sugar beet and onion fields, and fruit orchards up and down the Pacific Coast, are "persistently exploited," according to the findings of the Tolan and La Follette Committees. In practically every state, agricultural work is exempt from child labor regulations. The committee urges study of the situation, and a drive for legislation to correct it, and offers literature and other aids in planning Child Labor Day programs.

Record and Report—"Job Brokers—Unlimited," a pamphlet documenting "the need for federal regulation of private employment agencies engaged in interstate placement," is published jointly by the American Association for Labor Legislation, National Board of the YWCA, National Child Labor Committee, National Consumers League, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Settlements, Women's Trade Union League, from any one of which copies may be secured. . . . "Concerns of Household Workers," by Jean Collier Brown, details the program of the YWCA with this group, and includes material on employment standards, legislative programs, health and training. Price 75 cents from The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. . . . "The Legal Status of Women in the United States of America," by Sara Louise Buchanan, giving data for all the states, is based on a search of statutes and decisions of Appellate Courts, originally undertaken as part of the League of Nations survey of the legal status of women in the various countries of the world. Price 15 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington.

CIO in Detroit

MORE than five hundred delegates to the fourth constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met in Detroit the third week in November, elected officers, expressed themselves on urgent public issues, and made plans for intensified drives to "organize the unorganized." Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, was unanimously reelected president of the CIO. James B. Carey, who earlier failed of reelection as president of his own union (Electrical Workers) because of his anti-communist stand, was reelected CIO secretary. The six vice-presidents also were reelected.

Coal Strike—The convention unanimously ratified the action of the executive board of the CIO in pledging "unqualified support" to the strike of the 53,000 miners working in the captive mines of the steel industry. The executive board, in its resolution, expressed the opinion that "the cause of the UMWA is just, fair, and reasonable," and endorsed the effort of the union "to stabilize the mining industry on the basis of a union shop, uniform agreements covering commercial and captive mines." On the day the convention adjourned, the mine workers accepted President Roosevelt's proposal for arbitration of the captive mine dispute, both sides, it was announced, agreeing beforehand to abide by the decision of the arbitration board.

Organizing Drives—In discussing the "fundamental work" of organizing the unorganized, Philip Murray intimated to the convention that an intensified campaign will go forward in the South, where substantial progress already has been made. In addition, the CIO convention considered plans for nationwide drives to unionize the oil industry, the million employes of the federal government, the chemical and by-products industries, and to push forward the organization of the swiftly expanding aircraft industry.

National Policy—The CIO convention unanimously adopted a resolution which favored a policy to "immediately furnish all possible aid to and completely cooperate with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, which are the nations now carrying on the struggle to rid the world of Nazism." Further, the convention commended President Roosevelt "for his forthright foreign policy and the joint action of the President and Congress in the recent amendment to the Neutrality Law which will . . . assure the quicker defeat of Nazi Germany." The convention held that "national unity to this end is essential." This action was in striking contrast to the convention attitude a year ago, when John L. Lewis, with the backing of left wing unions, prevented any clear-cut endorsement of the nation's defense effort. At Detroit, the effect of Russian participation in the war, and the resulting shift in the Communist Party "line" in this country was reflected in the attitude of many left wing delegations on defense, lend-lease, and revision of the Neutrality Act.

CIO and OPM—Bitterness, which more than once broke out in fist fights in the convention hotel, was stirred by the drive of the Lewis forces to secure from the resolutions committee a demand for the removal of Sidney Hillman from his position as associate director of OPM. Mr. Hillman was the leader of the anti-Lewis forces in the CIO convention a year ago, and the break between the two men has been widened by Hillman's increasing participation in the defense effort, Lewis's increasing oppo-

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sition to the foreign policy of the Administration. The Lewis groups finally accepted a resolution criticizing OPM in general, but not mentioning Mr. Hillman specifically. This resolution charged that: "The deadly grip which corporate dollar-a-year men have established over the OPM and other defense agencies, through their 'business as usual' concept and absence of planning, have curtailed production of necessary war materials and caused unemployment through priorities, thereby leaving idle machinery and idle men with a corresponding failure in production and a destruction of American morale."

Industry Councils—The CIO convention went on record as favoring a reorganization of the nation's production drive along the lines of the Murray industry council plan, as a means of attaining "the highest possible productive efficiency of American industry through the full and complete cooperation of industry, organized labor, and government. Through industry councils which would establish regional and plant committees, the resources and brains of all would be dedicated to our single task of maximum production."

Other Issues—The convention called on Attorney General Francis Biddle to overrule the report of Judge Sears which recommends the deportation of Harry Bridges, California director of the CIO; it "wholeheartedly denounced" the training of draftees for service in strike situations; urged that the basic pay of draftees be raised to $60 a month; called for expansion of federal housing and social security programs; called for expansion of the civil rights unit of the Department of Justice; criticized proposals for "freezing wages"; called for the use of all means of arbitration and conciliation to avert strikes in defense industries, but upheld the resignation of CIO representatives from the National Defense Mediation Board in protest against the board's nine-to-two decision in the captive coal mines case.

Relief and WPA

"THE dividends in public improvements accumulated through six years of the WPA have settled once and for all the old dispute about work versus the dole," says Howard O. Hunter, commissioner of work projects, in a preliminary report of the six years of WPA accomplishments up to June 30, 1941. The 600,000 miles of new and improved roads, the 72,699 new bridges and viaducts, the 30,000 new public buildings, are only part of the results of the many-armed construction program. In addition there are numerous recreational facilities including, among other things, over 2,000 stadiums or grandstands, 1,500 parks, 2,800 playgrounds, 9,000 tennis courts, 2,600 golf courses; public utilities and sanitation constructions, including some 1,000 pumping stations, 538,000 sewer service connections, 2,200,000 sanitary privies; flood control and conservation works, including 150 fish hatcheries, 6,000 miles of firebreaks, 5,700 miles of fire and forest trails, 1,600 miles of retaining walls, 1,000 miles of pipe line for irrigation systems; airport and airway facilities including over 200 new landing fields and 350 reconstructed or improved fields.

Less easy to measure by physical count are the results of the WPA community service programs embracing all non-construction programs. Concrete enough for the persons who received them were the 342,000,000 garments made in the sewing projects, the 765,000,000 lunches served in the school lunch programs, the 60,000,000 quarts of food preserved in the food canning program. Cumulative figures are not given for WPA educational and health activities, but these are measured in the report through enrollments for specified periods. During April 1941 over 760,000 persons were enrolled in WPA adult education programs; 230,000 persons received music instruction; 58,000 persons received art instruction; 2,800,000 persons attended WPA concerts. During a two-week period in January 1940 over 200,000 persons received WPA health examinations and treatments; 82,000 laboratory tests were made; 17,000 immunizations were given. During one week in November 1940 over 13,000,000 persons participated in WPA recreational activities.

Contributing to these accomplishments and many others mentioned in the report were the over-all total of 8,500,000 individuals whose WPA earnings supported some 25,000,000 persons at one time or another during the six years. Over the entire time the rolls averaged 2,130,000, but at the end of the period they stood at 1,710,000. Last month, they had dropped still further to 1,040,000.

Toward Employment—A method of converting the "unemployable" into the "employed" has been worked out by the Rochester, N. Y., Bureau of Veteran Relief with considerable success, according to the American Public Welfare Association. The procedure is clinical, group interviews of all important staff members with every veteran on the rolls in an effort to discover all skills, experiences or even hobbies which might contribute to the man's employability. The information thus obtained arms the agency with specific facts for contacts with prospective employers in place of the banal statement that the client can do "any kind of light work." In addition, if the clinic discovers that a short period of training would help the veteran to become more "employable," such training is arranged. Over half the veterans interviewed in the first two weeks of the clinic's existence were aided to jobs. . . . In Illinois, the Public Aid Commission is working on a plan to rate relief recipients according to degree of employability. Under the plan, the use of the term "unemployable" would be dropped, all the recipients being classified into two groups—those with "greater possibilities of employment" and those with "limited chances of working." Major changes of policy would permit classification into the first group of some persons under eighteen, over sixty-five, or attending full time day schools—all formerly ranked as "unemployable."

In Private Agencies—The legend that relief is granted in private agencies only as a "tool" is exploded by four facts which have emerged from a recently completed study of relief practices of private family agencies in Boston, undertaken two years ago by the local Council of Social Agencies. Of the 1,868 families under study, half had been accepted as cases by the private agencies primarily because of their economic needs. In nearly two thirds of the cases studied the relief given by the private agencies was a supplementation of public aid. Most of the families had inadequate resources even counting the agency assistance. In most cases where there were health problems, the agencies were supplementing the family income to provide basic necessities "rather than granting items of relief directly related to a medical diagnosis." Says Katherine D. Hardwick, director of the Simmons School of Social Work, in summarizing the study in a recent bulletin issued by the council: "If the public agency cannot now meet the minimum needs of its families, the private agencies should face the principle of supplementation with a new philosophy, with minds open to changes in agency organization and function and certainly with more money."

The Public's Health

AFTER long study an experimental medical care plan for tenants of New York City's new East River Housing Project has been worked out by a committee of the New York County Medical Society and may soon be presented to the society and then to the city for approval. Under the plan one resident physician would be provided for every 250 families living in the project. Tenants, joining on a voluntary basis, would pay 25 cents a month if unattached, 50 cents if a married couple, 75 cents if a couple with one

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child, $1 if a family of four or more persons. The resident physicians would be appointed by a supervisory medical board consisting of senior members of the medical board of the nearest hospital and two physicians appointed by the county medical society. They would work closely with the hospital where their patients would be sent for free ward care in case of catastrophic illness. Public clinics would be used in a consultative capacity. The project would be governed by an East River Medical Council, consisting of the supervisory medical board and two members of the tenants' association. The committee recommends that the physicians chosen for residence should be young men who have recently completed internship, so that "if the experiment should be terminated after two years, they will have lost nothing and will have gained in experience."

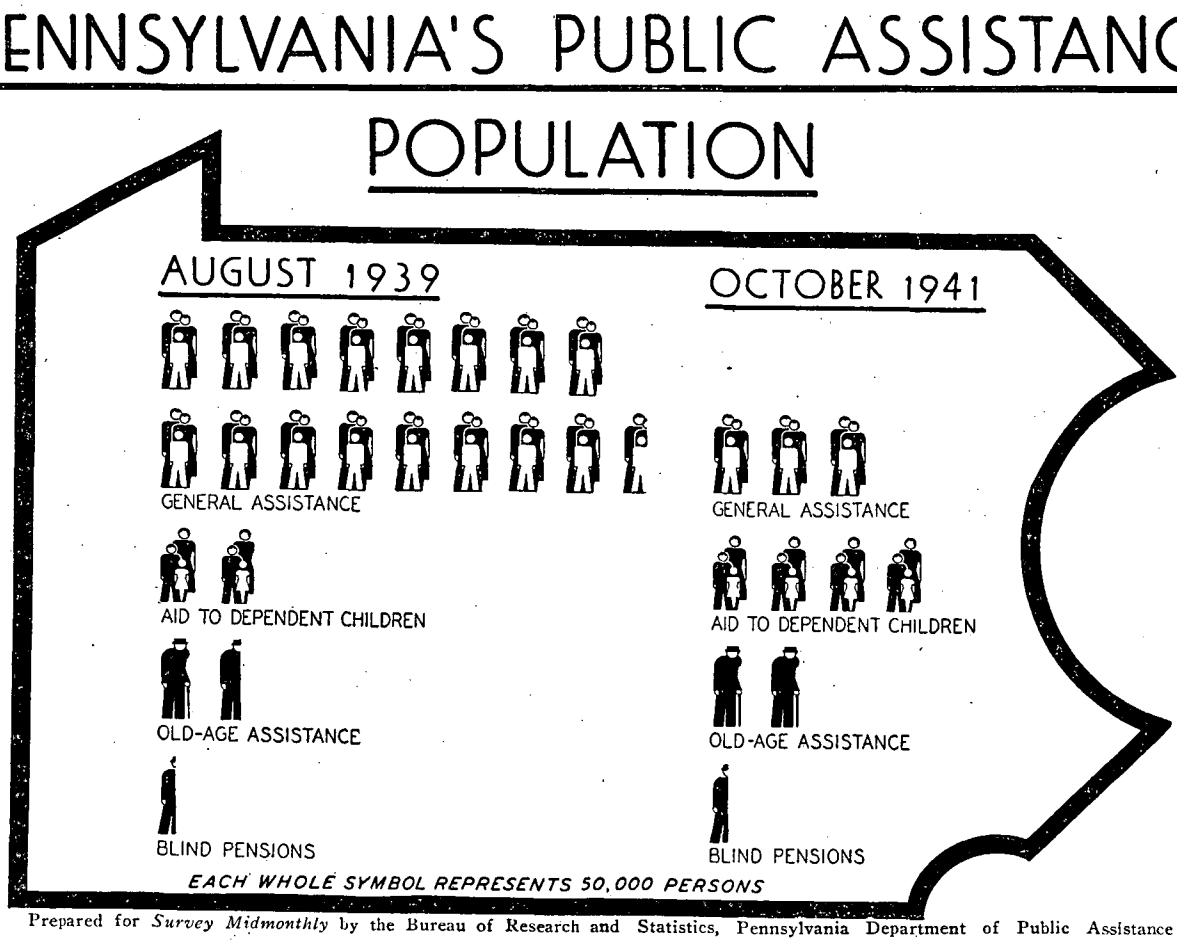
Prestige?— Not just to be sneezed at is the common cold, estimated to cost American industry at least a billion dollars annually in working time. So important is it in the view of the American Institute of Public Opinion that it is to be the subject of several Gallup polls at periodic intervals throughout the winter. The first such poll, taken during one week last October, indicated that some 13,000,000 persons throughout the country, or one tenth of the total population, were suffering from colds during the week. Colds were more frequent at that time in the East Central, West Central, and Pacific Coast sections than in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, or the South.

Memorial— The National Jewish Hospital at Denver, the country's oldest permanently endowed non-sectarian institution for the free care of the tuberculous, is to have a permanently endowed children's room in memory of Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother. The endowment will come from the proceeds of all this year's philanthropic activities of the hospital's New York Women's Division.

Cooperation— "Community Organization for Health Education," a recently issued report of the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, describes the various efforts toward integration of health education programs in twenty-six communities scattered throughout the country. Though each community differs from the others in its problems and approaches, the programs fall into three main categories: those initiated under school leadership; those initiated under health department leadership; those initiated by joint activity of schools, health departments and, occasionally, private health agencies. The study committee reports that community organization in the field of health education is being pushed forward by a change in the educational philosophy of the schools, which "are asking how effectively they are helping students to face problems of living"; by a change in the philosophy of the public health administrator, who "is becoming more concerned with the health education of the same public as is served by the schools"; by the financial assistance of the federal government through the U. S. Public Health Service, the U. S. Children's Bureau, and other agencies.

Examinations— Acting on President Roosevelt's suggestion that periodic medical examinations might improve the health of the nation, the District of Columbia Medical Society has unanimously approved a plan to provide standard low cost examinations. Under the plan, persons able to pay would be examined by their personal physicians at a charge of $5. Indigents would receive free examinations through the cooperation of the central admitting bureau for the hospitals and local medical schools.

Movies— The American Film Center, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, has established a section to function as a clearing house and information center on the use and production of health education and medical films. Through this section, which has received a grant from



Prepared for *Survey Midmonthly* by the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance

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the Rockefeller Foundation, the center plans to evaluate existing health films and publish lists of recommended films. It will also develop a long range production program in collaboration with competent health agencies.

Information Booth—Last month the New York City Department of Health opened up its first information service in one of its thirty health districts. The service, which may be extended eventually to all the districts, was established under the auspices of the Citizens Health Committee of the Committee on Neighborhood Health Development. The booth is staffed by six volunteers, each of whom gives two full days a week to answering the public's questions on where to go, what to do about health problems. The volunteers have been trained for their work by means of a course sponsored by the Welfare Council and the Junior League of New York City.

New Drive—Doctors, nurses, field workers, and laboratory assistants are being provided by WPA to help the Newark, N. J., health department in an intensive fight against whooping cough, the scourge that causes more deaths among children of pre-school age than any of the other "children's diseases." During the next twelve months, more than 6,000 children will be immunized at the city's sixteen baby clinics. Persons in charge of the project point out that much of the greatly increased incidence of whooping cough in England, resulting from the crowded conditions of air-raid shelters, might have been prevented by protective immunizations. During five months in the winter of 1940-41 whooping cough in England jumped from 3,967 to 37,150 cases.

On the Campuses

ANOTHER move in the effort to secure postgraduate and professional education for Negroes recently was made in Kentucky, where Charles Eubank of Louisville, a qualified student who was denied admission to the school of engineering at the University of Kentucky, has brought suit against the university, charging violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The case is of special interest since it challenges the Day law, passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1904, which forbids the attendance of both Negro and white students in the same school. That law was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Gaines case, which originated in Missouri, states have been required to admit Negroes to public educational institutions, or provide equal facilities for them. The Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation recently issued a statement calling for equal educational provision for both races. Holding that it is impractical to duplicate for Negroes a system of schools comparable to those available to white Kentucky students, the council proposed that Negroes be admitted to existing schools with whites, taking care to point out that at present it urged interracial education only on graduate and professional levels.

Record and Report—"The Colleges and the Courts," by M. M. Chambers, reviews judicial decisions between 1936 and 1940 regarding higher education in this country. From the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York; no charge. . . . The latest addition to The Reference Shelf of the H. W. Wilson Co. is a volume on "Federal Aid for Education," by Julia E. Johnsen, bringing together facts and opinions on both sides of this controversial question. Price $1.25, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

In Georgia—Eight members of the Georgia state board of regents voted on November 19 to rehire the ten university educators whose dismissal last summer was directed by Governor Eugene Talmadge. [See "It Has Happened Here," by Ralph McGill, in *Survey Graphic* for September.] Governor Talmadge has challenged the latest move by the regents, holding that nine members constitute a quorum of the board which governs the state university system, while Chancellor S. V. Sanford maintains that seven members make a quorum. Governor Talmadge had charged that Dean Cocking of the university's college of education and President Marvin S. Pittman of South Georgia College, favored interracial education. Educators throughout the country denounced the governor's interference with college and university administration. The General Education Board severed its hitherto generous financial connections with the university. The Southern Educational Conference voted to drop the university from membership, which meant that the institution no longer was accredited. The Association of American Universities dropped both the university and Georgia Tech from the list of approved institutions. With the opening of the fall term, Georgia students joined in protesting the governor's action.

A group of Georgia leaders, in cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Catholic Committee of the South, has carried out a statewide program in eighteen colleges and universities which sought to unify their fellow citizens against attempts "to foment religious bigotry." The week's program was climaxed by a rally in the Georgia Tech auditorium, which was addressed by a Presbyterian minister, a Catholic priest, and a Jewish rabbi.

Ecole Libre—The New School for Social Research announces the establishment of a Franco-Belgian school for postgraduate study, the *Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes*. The new institution brings together more than thirty distinguished French and Belgian scholars, and will be divided into three faculties—science, law, and letters—each headed, as is the usage in France, by its own dean and vice-dean. The Ecole Libre also will include the Institute of Philology and Oriental and Slavic History, formerly part of the University of Brussels, which has been brought to this country almost intact. In addition to holding classes, conferences, and seminars, the Ecole Libre proposes to publish a monthly review. Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research and president of the affiliated Ecole Libre, states that the new institution has two purposes: "first, the defense and conservation of Latin culture, now sadly threatened; and second, unyielding defiance to fascist suppression of the spirit of free inquiry and scholarship." Further information from the Ecole Libre, 66 West 12 Street, New York.

Campus Conference—Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., last month sponsored a forum which sought to chart "a program for giving effective direction to the American woman in her role as a primary force in shaping the ideals, strengths, and moral fiber of the nation." Participants included educators, psychologists, experts in health and nutrition, leaders of women's organizations, representatives of government and business. The topics of the five sessions were: the American home and its problems; current conditions as they affect the American woman and the home; problems of marriage and the family; factors which affect the stability of the American home; problems of modern youth; moral and religious bases for sound citizenship.

Recreation

THE need for closer cooperation between public and private recreation agencies emerged as an outstanding concern at the recent annual National Recreation Congress in Baltimore where more than 1,700 recreation leaders met to discuss "The America We Defend." That the present emergency provides an

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opportunity to meet this need and to work out some long due over-all planning was pointed out by more than one speaker. The picture of confused administration brought by recreation leaders from some defense communities indicated that all is not yet as it should be. However, most of the speakers seemed confident that the various levels of recreational responsibility—federal, local, public, private—were being brought closer together by their common goal, the maintenance of morale. Speakers and delegates alike emphasized the relationship between recreation and democracy—"Because the recreation movement is largely dedicated to the development of the individual, recreation workers can do much to strengthen man's faith in himself, in his dignity, in his power to make his own choices."

The Congress, not just content with a statement of the larger issues, concerned itself also with the means of reaching such ends. Several meetings were held on the adequate use of facilities, where suggestions were made for the fuller use of school and other community buildings, greater use of outlying parks and forests, night lighting of playgrounds. The delegates also considered the subject of recreation in housing projects, stressing the need for a working relationship between local housing authorities and municipal recreation executives prior to the preparation of plans for a housing project. Speakers looking to the future pointed to the part that a nationwide public recreation program could play in helping to avert post-war unemployment. "There is not going to be full employment on a permanent basis except as we enlarge our willingness to buy and pay for cultural services."

Playgrounds— Kansas City, Mo., has doubled its playground facilities during the past year, according to announcement of the International City Managers' Association. Action was taken on the basis of a study which recommended a comprehensive recreation program providing central recreation areas for use by the whole city, community centers in each of twelve districts, a playground within three blocks of every child. The Department of Welfare's recreation division, in choosing playground expansion as its first bite at the program, found itself with a mouthful of problems in obtaining the necessary land areas. These it managed to resolve by utilizing tax delinquent lands taken over by the city and properties controlled by the park, public works, and water departments, and by obtaining permission from private owners to clear off and level some of their land for use as play centers.

Since Kalamazoo, Mich., has segregated age-groups in its seven playgrounds, attendance has increased 400 percent. Facilities at each playground are arranged so that the youngest children play at one end, the oldest at the other, intermediates in between.

Approved— That New York City's program of improved and expanded recreational facilities has been popular with the public is indicated by a 100 percent increase during the past eight years in the revenue derived from the facilities in the parks. That the popularity is still growing is evidenced by a recent report from the city Department of Parks showing a 20 percent increase in such revenue for the first nine months of 1941 as compared to the same period last year. Most lucrative of the facilities are the city's ten golf courses which accounted for $278,506 of the $993,607 brought in during the first nine months of this year. Most successful from the standpoint of attendance were the thirteen miles of beaches which attracted a total of 40,000,000 persons during the period. The department recently reduced its rates for children's admission to swimming pools and skating rinks so that the children would not have to pay a federal tax.

In Print—"The Conference Table," monthly publication of the recreation project of the WPA of Northern California, is worth a peek from those planning in-service training material for recreational leaders, WPA or otherwise. The bulk of its contents is comprised of reprints of authoritative articles on recreational theory, excerpts from other publications on recreation and allied fields, book and pamphlet reviews. Among its regular concerns are administration, training, program, community relationships. From the project, 49 Fourth Street, San Francisco.

Professional

THE decision taken at the annual business session of the National Conference of Social Work to hold its 1942 meeting in New Orleans was ratified by the executive committee of the conference at its October meeting. The matter had been reopened because of protests made by individuals and by the Chicago Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers on the ground of probable discrimination in New Orleans against Negro delegates. After reviewing the pluses and minuses of the whole situation the executive committee voted, eleven to two, not to rescind the action taken at the business meeting, and to proceed with plans to meet in New Orleans. All meetings of the conference and the facilities of its headquarters will be open to all persons attending, and registering, without restrictions of any kind. There will be no segregation in seating arrangements either at the Municipal Auditorium or anywhere else where conference meetings are scheduled. The conference itself will not sponsor any "meal meetings" and is urging its associate groups to adopt the same policy.

In commenting on the arrangements in New Orleans, Shelby M. Harrison, president of the conference, said in an article in *Social Work Today*, preprinted in The Conference Bulletin:

"These arrangements do not achieve at one step the complete non-discrimination which most of our membership desires, but neither have we reached the final ideal position with respect to governmental policy on relief, or civil liberties, or the techniques of case work, or any of the other equally important concerns of the conference. The agreement we have obtained ensures full non-discrimination within the conference itself, and represents, we are confidently informed, a distinct forward step in the community whose guests we are to be."

Meantime the conference program committee is hard at work sifting the nearly 600 suggestions that have come to it from all over the country. Special committees authorized by the conference to arrange programs in their subject areas are: The Alien and Foreign Born Citizen; Conservation of Family Finances and Resources; Interstate Migration; Law and Social Work; Physically Handicapped; Post-War Social Planning; Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency.

State Conferences— "Statewide social welfare organization is today more important than it has been in any previous period in the history of social work," says Arthur Dunham in the "Future of the State Conference of Social Work," a pamphlet published by the National Conference of Social Work for the Association of State Conference Secretaries. The author considers the various types of statewide organizations in an attempt to discover which is best equipped to carry out the important function of developing a comprehensive long range public welfare program for the state. His conclusion that the state conference of social work is the logical organization to assume this responsibility carries with it the prerequisite that certain changes in organization must take place within the conference, among them an increase of lay participation and the development of an active year round

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program. Price 15 cents from the National Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. . . . The National Conference of Social Work has compiled a list of forty-two national agencies which have indicated their willingness to help supply speakers for state conferences. Some of them will provide speakers at little or no cost to the conferences on the theory that the organization will benefit from the arrangement. Others with limited financial resources require the speaker's expenses, but suggest that these could be kept at a minimum if the dates of the conference corresponded with a field trip of the speaker. Several have agreed to suggest other speakers if they are unable to send a staff member of their own organization at the time requested.

Success—Last month a general conference on social security was held at Louisiana State University, with representatives of the federal and state governments, of industry and of organized labor, exchanging views on the subject. Also participating were members of the university faculty and of the International Labor Office. Persons attending the conference totaled 250. So successful was the conference in the opinion of the university faculty committee which sponsored it that plans are under way to make it an annual event, enlarging its scope and broadening its base of participation.

Bulletins—After one year of existence the Social Workers' Assembly of Los Angeles County, professional and social organization for practicing social workers, feels well enough established to launch a regular bulletin, *The Laconian,* for its members. Volume I, number 1, contains news of coming events sponsored by the club, summaries of past doings, a condensation of a selected piece of social work literature. . . . "Scouting for Facts," the new official publication of the research and statistical service of the Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York, contains helpful information to scout executives in carrying out the administrative part of their jobs as well as theoretical discussions on child development as related to the scouting field.

Reorganized—After forty-six years of providing an annual forum for the discussion of welfare problems, the Illinois Conference on Social Welfare last month reorganized under the name of the Illinois Welfare Association. Instead of concentrating on one annual statewide conference, as in the past, the new association will function on a year-round basis through a plan of territorial district organization. There will be about ten districts altogether, each consisting of a group of eight or ten counties surrounding natural centers of welfare activity. Each district will have its own officers and committees and will sponsor a regional conference dealing with local or regional problems. The annual state meeting will be continued, but will grow out of the regional meetings—reversing the process that has been in effect. All the districts will have equal representation on the state body. The four districts already organized or in process of organization include Rock Island-Galesburg, Champaign, Carlinville, and Bloomington.

Headquarters of the association are to be moved from Chicago to Springfield and a full time executive will be employed. Many persons hope that the reorganization will enable the association to become self-supporting, so that it no longer will be obliged to accept the present subsidy from the State Department of Public Welfare. They find hope in the fact that more than 200 members were enrolled at the last meeting, bringing the total active membership up to 725. The goal is 4,000 active members. First president of the new association is Leo M. Lyons, director of the Chicago Relief Administration.

Memorials—Last month Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, announced the creation of a Louis D. Brandeis Scholarship Fund of $50,000, in tribute to the late Supreme Court Justice, to provide vocational training for young people in Palestine. The money is to be spent over a ten-year period at the rate of $5,000 a year. Plans are to provide 100 scholarships annually for the first three years to the Alice L. Seligsberg Trade School for Girls in Jerusalem. . . . Three of the four shipments of books sent to the library of the school of social work in Palestine by the I. M. Rubinow Memorial Committee are now safe on the library shelves, according to a recent clipper-sent report from the director of the school's department of pedagogy. The committee, organized four years ago to provide books for the then newly established school, has been the donor of 500 of the library's 5,000 volumes as well as of a portion of the salary of a part time librarian. In the meantime, the school itself has added to social work literature through the production of thirty-nine theses of scientific interest. The committee is arranging to have these translated into English so that copies may be made available for social work libraries in this country.

Kaleidoscopic Decade—In "APWA: Our Autobiography" you can see their faces, the people who put the American Public Welfare Association on the map, from L. A. Halbert, the first president, right through to the present staff, smiling across their desks at "1313." The lively text recounts the story of the association's development during ten years of swift change in the public welfare scene, especially during the years 1930 to 1936 when "our work went forward in a series of leg-straining bounds with scarcely a breathing space between." The autobiography (59 pp. Price $1, from the APWA, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) was prepared and published as the result of a mandate from the membership at the 1940 round table conference in Washington. It adds a valuable record to the history of a kaleidoscopic decade in social welfare.

People and Things

DURING the first twenty-five months of the European war the American Red Cross has sent relief to the value of $49,753,515 to the victims of warfare in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Of this, slightly more than half represents relief made available by the Red Cross, the remainder representing the value of supplies purchased by government funds and distributed by the ARC. Beneficiaries have been the people of the British Isles, $30,237,305; the Middle East, $2,329,021; China, $3,718,492; Russia, $444,312; France, $4,707,287; Finland, $2,319,634; Greece, $401,127; Yugoslavia, $90,020; Spain, $1,744,914. British and Allied prisoners of war have received $714,951 in ARC relief supplies.

Changes—The executive committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work recently announced the appointment of Leona Massoth as executive secretary to succeed Marian Hathway, resigned. Miss Massoth, whose appointment is for an eight month's period, is on leave from her position as assistant professor of social work at the University of Indiana. Prior to going to Indiana in 1934 she was on the staff of the United Charities of Chicago. . . . Dorothy C. Kahn has taken a leave of absence from her position as assistant executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers to join the staff of the National Refugee Service as director of the family service department. . . . The National Association of Day Nurseries has a new New York field secretary in Cathryn S. Guyler, formerly child care consultant with the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children. . . . Arthur Morehead has resigned as executive secretary of the

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Texas Social Welfare Association to become assistant director of personnel for the Midwestern area office of the American Red Cross with headquarters in St. Louis. . . . George E. DeMar is the new industrial secretary at the Urban League of Pittsburgh, succeeding Reginald A. Johnson, resigned. Mr. DeMar until recently was an assistant in the office of the impartial chairman of the laundry industry in New York City.

Presidents—New York City's commissioner of hospitals and Columbia University's dean and professor of medical economics for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, last month added to his responsibilities the presidency of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, an organization for social research and medical education. In his new office Dr. Rappleye succeeds the late Dr. Ludwig Kast. . . . New president of the National Probation Association is Roscoe Pound of the faculty of the Law School of Harvard University. Prof. Pound succeeds Timothy N. Pfeiffer, New York attorney.

About Money—In its 1941 yearbook, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace makes a detailed statement of its revenues and expenditures since it was endowed in 1910 by the late Andrew Carnegie. The capital fund of $10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie has been increased to $11,027,945. The total income which alone is expendable, had amounted up to June 30, 1940, to $15,583,280. But grants for special purposes made by the Carnegie Corporation increased the total income to $18,520,659 of which all but $440,548 had been expended by July 1, 1940. The endowment operates through three divisions: intercourse and education, international law, economics and history. . . . The first 100 community chests to count their "take" in the 1941 fall campaigns reported a 6 percent increase over last year. If subsequent returns are as good, this will be the third consecutive year that community chests have made gains over the previous year. The total raised this past fall by the first 100 chests reporting to Community Chests and Council, Inc., was $22,223,534 as compared to $20,918,132 for the same cities a year ago. Of this year's funds $496,070 was raised in nineteen of the cities for defense and war relief services.

Among the Doctors—Last month New York City's Bellevue Hospital lost its director of psychiatry when Dr. Karl M. Bowman left to take over the supervision of the psychiatric clinic of the University of California Medical School. His Bellevue post, which eventually will be filled by way of a civil service examination, is held temporarily by Dr. Carter N. Colbert. . . . Another psychiatrist to leave the state of New York for points west is Dr. R. L. Jenkins who recently resigned from his position at the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick to go to the Michigan Child Guidance Clinic at Ann Arbor. Dr. Jenkins' successor at Warwick is Dr. Irving Knapp, for the past six years psychiatrist and assistant to the director at the Cleveland Child Guidance Center. . . . Dr. Miriam Brailey, associate in epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, was recently appointed director of the bureau of tuberculosis in the Baltimore City Health Department.

Resigned—Public health nurses the country over have learned with regret, indeed with dismay, that Dorothy Deming is leaving, on January 1, the post of general director of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. No word yet on her future plans except that she is not retiring. . . . Ross L. Allen recently resigned as executive director of the American Camping Association. The association's financial condition makes it impossible to retain a paid staff at its national headquarters.

Catholic Charities—Just after the closing session of the Houston meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the retiring president, the Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, was notified of his elevation by the Holy See to the rank of Domestic Prelate with the title Right Reverend Monsignor. The new president of the conference is the Hon. G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Mr. Shaw, whose social work interests are in the general field of penology and crime prevention, is also president of the American Prison Association. The 1942 meeting of the NCCC will be in Kansas City, Mo., September 27-30.

Public Service—More than 900 applications for jobs ranging from butcher to boss were sifted and studied by the personnel committee in the recent reorganization of the Illinois State Training School for Boys at St. Charles. Forty-seven applications were received for the position of director which finally went to Russell W. Ballard. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, November 1941, page 336.] Richard Eddy, until recently of the University of Chicago, was selected as assistant managing officer to supervise the newly formed social service division and the reorganized recreational, educational, and cottage programs. . . . John C. Weigel, long associated with the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, is now regional director of the Office of Price Administration, with headquarters in Chicago. . . . Crystal Bird Fauset, former assistant state director of the WPA education and recreation program in Pennsylvania, was recently appointed special assistant to Eloise Davison, assistant director in charge of women's activities in the Office of Civilian Defense. . . . This month, Richard A. McGee will leave his job as deputy commissioner of the New York City Department of Correction to become supervisor of public institutions for the state of Washington. . . Albert E. Howell, former general secretary of the Family Service Association, Jersey City, N. J., is now chief supervisor of social service for the division of aid and relief of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare. . . . New welfare commissioner for the state of Florida is Leland W. Hiatt, for ten years supervisor of the state industrial school. . . . Gay B. Shepperson, recently with the Federal Security Agency, but long identified with the WPA in Georgia, has joined the staff of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia as assistant to the director, Conrad Van Hyning.

SIDNEY A. TELLER

After twenty-five years of dynamic service Sidney Teller is retiring as director of Pittsburgh's Irene Kaufmann Settlement and the kindred Emma Farm Association. His resignation, dictated by the state of his health, becomes effective in January. Mrs. Teller, superintendent of the Emma Kaufmann Camp and closely associated with her husband in the whole settlement program, also is resigning. During his quarter century in Pittsburgh Mr. Teller has been vigorous in a wide variety of social and civic activities, particularly on "the Hill" where the settlement is located. Improved housing, more recreation facilities for children, and better sanitation are among the causes for which he has battled unceasingly.

Mr. Teller has no immediate plans, except "to rest and get well."

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Readers Write

"We Can Join Forces"

TO THE EDITOR: Hitherto aid for the blind has rested on the premise that the great mass of mankind, free from physical and financial handicap, could not let a small group of its fellow men suffer every privation of an unwarranted fate when a bit from the bounty of the sighted would pension the sightless. The appeal then was to the altruism of a well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed people. But today those altruists are all too busy winning pensions for their old age, and for their school teaching daughters; unemployment benefits for adult offspring; bounties for minor dependents. Aid now depends upon the grantor's need for votes. Tested by the ability to swing elections for their friends, the blind rank nowhere. The nation considers even more pitiable than ours the lot of those physically unhandicapped but permanently unemployed. For pure pathos our appeals cannot match those coming from the peoples of a wartorn world.

This new era of hard times and political pensions for everybody calls for a change in our tactics. Alone we can exert no economic or political pressure. But we can join forces with all the underprivileged groups until we are collectively strong enough to assert our needs and satisfy them. With them we can win pensions for their aged and ours, for their unemployed and ours, for their widows and ours, for their minors and ours; health service for them and for us. In fighting their fight, we fight our own, and vice-versa. We blind are part of the total population, not a race apart, and we should act as part of that broad front of all Americans rather than as special pleaders for a unique group. Then we shall find new allies and new victories. RICHARD PILANT

Washington University
St. Louis, Mo.

Charity or Tax

TO THE EDITOR: Should solicitations for community chests be made from citizens as producers, through their place of employment and in proportion to pay, or as consumers at their residences in relation to other factors in their family budgets?

I have always felt that charitable giving should be ethically and economically a spontaneous sacrifice of consumption rather than a deduction from production income. In other words, it should be a matter of the domestic budget shared with one's neighbors in need and representing a sincere, charitable sacrifice at home (where charity is supposed to begin) rather than a mechanical quota based upon one's productivity deductible at the source. I believe that community chest leaders and organizers have never been consistent in their principles and practice in this matter.

I realize that in the drives for community chest funds the pressure for results tempts their hired promoters to justify the means by the end; but I feel that in the long run quotas (except when asked for by contributors as guides to their own giving) tend to subvert philanthropy into the category of taxation and destroy its free and charitable quality. I believe in paying taxes for general relief, but I would prefer that my taxes be frankly legalized and the compulsion be impersonal.

Winnetka, Ill. THOMAS D. ELIOT

P.S.: As to "a feather in your cap" for giving: read Luke xviii!

Instrument of Democracy

TO THE EDITOR: In re-reading the *Midmonthly* issue of February 1940 which featured "Children in a Democracy," I was struck with the recognition by others of a fact which had frequently bothered me, that our instruments of teaching and building democracy are few and often unused. This fact struck me all the more forcibly because a council with which I have been associated came to the conclusion this past summer that we had an instrument at our disposal which was the best we knew in teaching democracy and citizenship.

Our Day Camp Council functions to maintain good practices among those agencies serving children in the summer months, substituting refreshment and learning for the idleness and sloth which so often are the lot of city children unable to go to camp. Its major projects are the cooperative use of an overnight camp site, sharing of program plans and resources, of speakers and movies, of the salaries of professionals and, most important, the development of a citizenship campaign.

From our experiences this summer as compared with our experiences in school teaching and camping, we concluded that the day camp by its very nature can be the best tool of the three in teaching democracy and citizenship. Day camping rivals full time camping in that it stimulates vital interests and sets the stage for genuine learning experiences. Moreover, what is learned can be retained readily as all experiences are right in the child's own environment. Again, there is much opportunity for practice and expression of democracy through elected councils of the children participating and determining camp activities. Opportunities for children to learn that health and truant officers, the police and the fire force, are friends and not enemies are easily provided. All the treasures of a city—its galleries, libraries, parks, museums, and beaches—are at their disposal and much can be learned from industrial visits and even visits to neglected neighborhoods. In the experience of many agencies, these resources, when used skilfully, result in surprising changes in attitudes.

J. R. KIDD

Chairman, Day Camp Council
Montreal, Canada

That September "Mid"

TO THE EDITOR: Congratulations, especially on the joint article by Allen Burns and Bradley Buell. It is one of the best presentations of the chest movement that I have seen—important things clearly and simply put and non-essentials left out. I am finding it very useful with new committee and board members.

Community Chest GLADYS ROOSEVELT
Montclair, N. J.

TO THE EDITOR: Congratulations on the special community chest issue of *Survey Midmonthly*. It was a real epic and should do us a lot of good.

Columbus, Ohio TERRENCE WEBSTER

TO THE EDITOR: I cannot express too strongly my personal appreciation for the really fine contribution made to our campaign through the editorial cooperation of Survey Associates and Community Chests and Councils, Inc., in the production of the September *Survey Midmonthly*. It has been extremely helpful to us and has been well received.

Community Fund VIRGIL MARTIN
Indianapolis, Ind.

TO THE EDITOR: We have received many favorable comments from the various "key people" to whom we sent copies of the September *Midmonthly*. Certainly the investment we made in those copies has been justified. Many thanks are due to all who helped make the special issue possible.

Community Chest EDGAR W. AUSTIN
Elmira, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR: Congratulations on the September issue. It's going to be a big help to us here.

Community Chest DAN H. YOUNG
Saskatoon, Canada

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Book Reviews

In the Setting of History

SOCIETY AND MEDICAL PROGRESS, by Bernhard J. Stern. Princeton University Press. 264 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

SOCIOLOGY, having grown out of a childhood in which even its name was dubbed a barbarism, has now taken to putting the other disciplines in their places. Economics, the law, psychology, and engineering have all been appraised recently "as social sciences"—and now, medicine. It seems a little like being psychoanalyzed without one's consent, if that were possible; but, in this case, perhaps it is high time. The history of medicine too often has been written in the spiritual tradition of "Heroes and Hero Worship," and the "great man" described biographically as if he flowered in a cultural vacuum. Now, however, we are supposed to know better and, despite the injury to our self-esteem, we have to accept the existence of social, economic, and psychological determinism in our lives.

As a sociologist who has made a hobby of the history of medicine, Professor Stern gives social and economic forces their innings. Without detracting from the genius of the individual, he traces the development of medicine in terms of general cultural progress and regression. Great figures in the history of medicine are shown to bear the stamp of the times, and their contributions accordingly. By the same token, because of technological or other changes, the great discoveries would, in many instances, have been made anyway; if not by the man who is now in the medical Hall of Fame, then by someone else. Professor Stern has noted elsewhere an amazing number of cases of simultaneous discoveries by independent workers, too many to be explained simply as coincidence; and he rightly submits these as evidence of the significant cultural factors in medical progress.

Lags and spurts in the development of medical science are therefore considered in the broad framework of the history of ideas and of all other arts and sciences. This means taking into account such diverse influences as medieval theology, the rise of Galilean astronomy, the industrial revolution which brought changes in attitudes toward manual work (physicians vs. barber-surgeons and bone-setters), and urbanization with the concomitant rise of acute public health problems and greater inequalities in the distribution of wealth, as well as influences, such as the rise of hospitals, more closely related to the field of medicine itself. All of these and other equally significant forces are interrelated. Threaded through them all is still another influence, human inertia or resistance to change which in itself is a complex factor compounded of many psychological and cultural elements.

"Society and Medical Progress" can be recommended highly for physicians and for all who are interested in what goes under the name "problems of medical economics." It will be good medicine for conservatives and liberals alike. The former often see themselves as guardians of cherished traditions, but are seen by others as watchdogs of vested interests; the latter are overly impatient for change and tend to make personal devils of individuals who appear to obstruct progress. Scientific detachment, held to be a virtue, may be cultivated by reading this book. One is left with a sense of appreciation for the gains already made against ignorance and apathy and, at the same time, a greater degree of serenity in the face of all that remains undone.

DOUGLASS W. ORR, M.D.
Seattle, Wash.

Ladder of Destiny

BEGIN HERE: A STATEMENT OF FAITH, by Dorothy L. Sayers. Harcourt, Brace. 156 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

WHEN an artist undertakes to discuss political and economic issues the reader always suspects that he will find a gifted person somewhat out of his element. Not so here. Dorothy Sayers has no illusions of technical competence. She writes as a "novelist and dramatist" and calls what she has written "amateur opinion." The writer of fiction, she says, effects a sort of "specialized representation" of such amateur opinion. He is really speaking for the man in the street, but brings to the task a little more than the average man's imagination.

Be that as it may, this author's opinions have a ring of wisdom and maturity which most of the specialists lack. Her book abounds in what seem to this reviewer sober and sound judgments formulated against a background of historical knowledge and touched with exceptional insight.

The book is written to instigate self-study on the part of the British people, an appraisal of strengths and weaknesses in the light of the imperative task of domestic and world reconstruction. Miss Sayers pictures the modern period as one in which the conception of the nature of man is a degraded one. Without idealizing the Middle Ages, she sees that that era had the advantage of a high view of man as a divinely created being and a majestic conception of the world as expressing a divine purpose. Man, so conceived, she calls Theological Man. Descending the steps of the value ladder she finds Humanist Man, a "whole man" indeed, but self-sufficient; Rational Man, embodied intelligence; Biological Man, the intelligent animal, *homo sapiens;* Sociological Man, a member of the herd; Psychological Man, a response to his environment; Economic Man, a response to the means of livelihood. These are, of course, not chronological stages, for in large part these concepts overlap.

Miss Sayers seems, however, to find the chief cause of our present chaos in the vagaries accompanying the conception of Economic Man with the consequent efforts to find salvation in terms of economic organization. She would have modern man reascend the scale and recover the concept of the whole man who knows himself as the image of God. She holds it quite absurd to suppose that "any human problem can be disposed of out of hand by the solemn invocation of some such minor deity as 'social credit' or 'the land for the people' . . . "

Likewise all attempts to carve out human destiny in terms of purely rational processes must fail. "Science is the study of means and instruments; it cannot deal with ultimate values or with intention." This must not be taken to mean that Rational Man should surrender to Psychological or Biological Man. Miss Sayers is not intrigued by Freudian concepts. "Everything of real significance in man's life is done by the conscious." But the beast in man's inheritance remains, and only the resources of the whole man can subjugate the beast. This is Theological Man with his "complete nature, body as well as mind, communal as well as personal, infused with spirit, which acknowledges an eternal Authority, an intention and object existing outside the course of history as well as within it, and whose values and standards are permanent, however much their expression may change with the changes wrought by time."

Looking forward to the end of the present struggle, Miss Sayers would have the governments be guided by past mistakes. Perhaps the League of Nations was set up on too ambitious a scale. "Grandiose schemes for the post-war federation of Europe" or anything in the nature of a "panacea of miraculous potency" should be regarded as suspect. On the other hand, all attempts to realize absolute justice by redress of

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grievances will be disastrous: "to make an 'absolute' of justice is a wrong against charity." There can be no abiding peace and no lasting settlements. Peace is not static. Moreover, there is a paradox in the quest of peace. You attain it indirectly and not by seeking it as a major end.

As for the internal situation in Britain, Miss Sayers says the opportunity which war affords should be seized to promote social well-being, to "clear the slum areas, and not wait for the bombs to do it for us." The inevitable control of trade and business should be operated to the advantage of the common man.

The collapse of the great Theological State in the Middle Ages came about because it was unable to reform itself though it felt the need of reform. During four centuries one "Temporal Absolute" has been set up after another. Now the task of saving and enthroning the whole man must be undertaken afresh. We must "begin here."

New York F. ERNEST JOHNSON

Data and Doctrine

A SHORT HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRIC ACHIEVEMENT—WITH A FORECAST FOR THE FUTURE, by Nolan D. C. Lewis, M.D. Norton. 275 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IN the Thomas W. Salmon Memorial Lectures of 1940, Dr. Lewis gives a retrospective glance at the background of present-day psychiatry supplemented by forward looking conjectures concerning the prospects for future achievements in psychiatric research. His review of the historical organization and the perspective development of psychiatry ranges over the period of ancient life, the middle ages, and down to the nineteenth century. There follows an interesting but brief elaboration of the prevailing concepts of psychiatry arising from psychoanalytic, psychobiologic, psychosomatic, and constitutional theories of human behavior.

Dr. Lewis reveals the expansion of psychiatric interest and emphasizes the increasing need for an experimental approach in order to solve psychiatric problems. Research in laboratory and clinic, based upon careful observation and reasoning, can be successful only through an organized plan of work in which wide cooperation is requisite. This can best be secured in a research institute where funds can be apportioned wisely in the light of the limited amounts available for the investigation of mental disease. It is striking that while mental patients cost the nation $200,000,000 dollars per year, less than $1,000,000 is spent annually by the states for research. The preventive phases of psychiatric endeavor are founded on mental hygiene, but both depend upon known facts. New facts can become known only through a long program of carefully organized and supported research.

This review of the past with a glimpse of the possibilities of the future should interest those who are primarily concerned with mental hygiene and its future. It offers sound doctrine in addition to the historical data.

New York IRA S. WILE, M.D.

What to Teach and How

CONSUMER EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS, by Herbert A. Tonne. Prentice, Hall. 365 pp. Price $2.85, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

HERE is a "must" for teachers and students concerned with the problem of aiding American youth in schools and colleges to become more intelligent consumers, both as individuals and as citizens. In this textbook, designed especially for college students in senior colleges, teachers colleges, and universities, the author presents a wide range of valuable information. Dividing his discussion about equally between the economic and educational aspects of consumer education, he gives significant facts about the functioning of the economic system with reference to consumer welfare, and concrete suggestions with reference to teaching.

Although the chapters treating economics are incomplete in scope, as they must be in a text which covers so much ground, those on education are both adequate and challenging. Noteworthy are those chapters which discuss what consumer education should be covered in various subjects of study—social studies, home economics, business education, and so on—and those which discuss what content, methods, and general problems should be considered in designing a course or school-wide program for educating consumers.

The author has made a real contribution to the growing literature in a growing field of education.

JAMES E. MENDENHALL

Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

Ancillary to History

NOT TO ME ONLY, by Caleb Frank Gates. Princeton University Press. 340 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

A REVIEW of a book about Turkey by a missionary educator would be untimely were it not that Dr. Gates was one of the dynamic forces that made the Turkey which is of so much moment today. For twenty years he was a teacher and preacher in the interior where he learned all the details of the worst side of Turkish political life; for nearly thirty years he was president of Robert College which he guided through the first World War and the chauvinistic period that followed. His standing with political leaders made him a permanent quasi-diplomatic representative of America.

Dr. Gates told me some of the experiences narrated in his book while we sat on his veranda overlooking the Bosporus. The book with its details of incidents and its large historical sweeps is as intimate as that conversation. Indeed, it is conversation with an old-fashioned missionary whose zeal and Christian purpose has not been suppressed though Moslems came to respect him at the very time when he was defending Armenians. Missionaries among Moslems in the Near East seemed to learn quickly that Western civilization had to be carried by education and example rather than by conversation. Dr. Gates played an important part in this learning. Everyone of maturity has today lived to see monumental changes in human society but few have had the part in these changes that Dr. Gates has had. Because of its personal and missionary character, this book is less an historical document than an ancillary to history.

HERBERT A. MILLER

Plymouth, N. H.

Ten Years' Experience

THE BAKER MEMORIAL: 1930-1939, by Haven Emerson, M.D. Commonwealth Fund. 75 pp. Price 50 cents. Order direct from Fund.

THE Commonwealth Fund has performed a useful service in sponsoring the publication of this little book. Essentially, it is an analysis of the initial ten years' experience of the Massachusetts General Hospital and its medical staff in offering medical and hospital service to hospital patients of moderate means at costs within their resources.

The fund's selection of Doctor Emerson to study and evaluate this important experiment was fortunate. It has resulted in a text which is interesting, informative, and clear to the lay person as well as to the professional. It is apparent that the autl.or's rich background in the field of public health, and his wide knowledge of hospitalization and the economics of illness have been drawn upon to the reader's advantage.

As far back as one can remember, workers in the field of health have been reminded relentlessly that the rich and the poor meet few problems in obtaining hospital care when they need it, but that for the white-collar middle class hospital and doctors' bills may spell economic catastrophe. In 1930, the Massachusetts General Hospital undertook to meet this problem for its community in the establishment of its Baker Memorial, a separate unit designed to provide, on a non-profit basis, facilities which would be acceptable to patients of the middle income group, with hospital charges and doctors' fees kept at levels which such patients can pay without undue hardship.

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This volume presents the historical facts of the Baker Memorial undertaking, discusses the basic principles upon which it was conceived, and then proceeds to dissect from many angles its activities in the decade, 1930-1940. The author studied and reports upon the quality and results of the medical work itself and gives us, in summary, the attitudes of the patients served, of the physicians who treated them, and of representatives of the medical profession not on the hospital's staff, but practicing in the area which it serves. The economic status of the patients and the hospital charges and the physicians' fees which they paid, all come in for careful analysis. The financial experience of MGH in operating this special unit and in giving its occupants the superior advantages of its laboratories and other special services, is well reported. Throughout, the author looks searchingly into the implications of the information presented and, rightly, guides our thinking from this isolated, though important, experiment toward possible applications to other hospitals and to other metropolitan communities.

This book should be read by every serious student of hospitalization. It will be of interest to the physician, to the social worker, and to all others, including the lay public, who believe that good hospital and medical care must somehow be made available at all economic levels.

CLAUDE W. MUNGER, M.D.
Director, St. Luke's Hospital
New York

Techniques of Human Dealing

MANAGEMENT AND MORALE, by F. J. Roethlisberger. Harvard University Press. 194 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

"THAT collaboration in a society cannot be left to chance," but that teamwork has to be struggled for and astutely induced by a body of increasingly understood techniques of human dealing, is the vital theme of this book. Its conclusions stem from the same source material as formed the basis for the author's earlier and more exhaustive study (with Dickson) of "Management and the Worker"—an elaborate record of the findings of their extended researches in human relations at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company.

The gist of the matter has to do with the social nature of the self, including the worker's self, the importance of feeling and sentiment in human reactions, the value placed on the natural human groupings of those working together, the importance of confession or conversational outlets, the need for deft and sensitive supervisors, the fact of the rise of informal leaders among the workers themselves. The implications in conduct for managers and workers alike, resulting from a profound understanding of these realities of human qualities and interrelations, are, of course, disturbing to conventional attitudes about methods of dealing with employes. Those implications are here explored constructively in terms of improved ways and means, set forth persuasively and suggestively with helpful simplicity and directness. The fruits of sixteen years of study are now distilled into a body of generalized axioms that go far in offering managers a comparative norm as to sound approaches to the oversight of associated human efforts.

The author cautions us, however, that any such generalizations are dangerous if they lead the executive to "substitute a verbal, situalistic orientation for a diagnostic orientation to concrete situations." For this would mean an attempt to solve a problem before it is clearly stated. Here he puts his finger on the basic weakness of that type of management literature which either exhorts too freely or uses too much anecdotal incident as the method of imparting a message. Each problem of human dealings, he wisely insists, always has aspects of novelty which have to be grappled with.

On leadership, on the social structure of organizations, on the dangers of verbalizing, on the kind of personnel management that truly copes with the complexities of the human scene, some exceedingly astute and constructive observations are offered. In fact, the chapter on "Adequate Personnel Management" makes one of the few fresh contributions to thinking on that subject which has been made for some years, because it places it in a psychological and sociological setting, as yet all too rarely understood.

The volume has one blind spot from the point of view of today's inquiring managerial reader. Making much, as the author does, of the work of "specialists whose fields involve cooperative phenomena," it is extraordinary that one finds no mention of the labor union or of the problems surrounding negotiations with it. Here is a phenomenon, sociological and economic in character, which impinges in a complicating way upon all the human situations with which many managers are asked to deal. The fact that dealings with unions were presumably a minus quantity at the plant where the author's major researches were undertaken is surely no adequate reason for omitting any reference to worker associations in a scientific attempt to point out "that effective human control can be exercised by a person in a position of authority only through an adequate understanding of the human situations he is administering."

Within the limits thus set, this is one of the most substantial offerings to management thinking in recent years. With such splendid perceptiveness and capacity to see problems in new perspectives, one could wish that the author might have the opportunity to continue his explorations in organizations where collective negotiation had influenced the characteristic patterns of collaborative behavior.

New York ORDWAY TEAD

One Man's Faith

THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND THE AMERICAN DREAM, by Sherwood Eddy. Harper. 319 pp. Price $2.90, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ON the basis of wide reading in the rapidly increasing historical studies of the development of America, Sherwood Eddy undertakes "to trace the extent to which our national life and institutions have been shaped by a dominant religious and secular ideal." He surveys the story of America from the original settlements to the present, points out particularly decisive moments, and gives thumbnail sketches of influential characters, religious, political, literary, and industrial. The America that was born in the age when religion was the dominant interest and allegiance, is shown to have grown, in both the development and the realization of its secular ideal, by the extent to which its leaders in all fields and the people themselves were religiously motivated. The present crisis he recognizes as a world revolution out of which must come not liberty alone (the result of democratic revolutions) nor social justice alone (Russia) but both liberty and justice, in the achievement of which America with its religious and secular ideals must take a leading part.

To survey American history with a person of deep religious conviction and ardent social passion, who at the same time knows well the ideologies that are intending against democracy, is illuminating and provocative to the reader. As the panorama passes with its high achievements, its great men and also its degradations, the American faith of the reader is quickened and he is stirred to do something about it.

The author's Protestant mind makes him, all unconsciously, dismiss the influence of the Christianity of one third of the population with a subsection of two and a half pages on the Catholic Church; and nothing at all about the influence of Jewish devotion to the Kingdom of God. The most surprising chapter is the next to last, "Religion in American Life," where one would expect to find a gathering together of the indications of the book. Instead it is a collection of items not otherwise treated.

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After a statement of Christian principles as the author conceives them and a page of church statistics, he deals with: the Catholic church, distinctive American denominations (the Disciples of Christ, the Mormon Church, and Christian Science), the development of the social gospel and finally Reinhold Niebuhr. I do not know whether the one to whom the book is dedicated finds himself more flattered by being included as an item along with the Catholic Church or with Mrs. Eddy. Occasionally a designation astonishes, as when, in the chapter on American literature, three Unitarians and one Quaker are titled "The Orthodox Brahmins of New England." JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Democracy and Religion

FAITH FOR TODAY, by Stanley High, Frank Kingdon, Gerald G. Walsh, S.J., Louis Finkelstein, Ph.D., Swami Nikhilananda, with an introduction and postscript by George V. Denny, Jr. Town Hall Press and Doubleday, Doran. 266 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS readable symposium is the outcome of Mr. Denny's discovery that his Town Hall audiences were eager to learn what part in the defense of democracy might be played by religion. Spokesmen for Jews, Protestants, Catholics, Hindus, thereupon offered these contributions. They can be read to advantage by people of all denominations or of none. Stanley High points out how Nazism is not only a revolution but a religious revolution and therefore must be countered by an appeal to more than bare intellect. Frank Kingdon pleads eloquently for religion as a matter of living witness to the presence of the best that life can possibly conceive. Gerald Walsh points out how "when we say 'all men are *created* equal' we mean that each of us is a person, a unique, intangible, incommunicable, immortal spiritual substance, whose giver and ground and goal is God."

Louis Finkelstein emphasizes the descent of democracy in its modern sense (respect for minorities, aversion to cruelty, love of peace) from the religious teachings of the Hebrew prophets. He fears that "while the totalitarian propagandist might find great resistance to his doctrines in the present generation, which derives its inspiration from forefathers who were reared in religious beliefs, succeeding generations will grow continually weaker in their opposition." The spokesman for the oldest religion in the world, Hinduism, shows how Hindus and Europeans come from the same cultural stock and how some of their religious ideals were probably formed before their separation from one another. One of these is the eternal importance of man's soul. "All men meet in God." George Denny in a postscript pleads for an education in which religion will receive its due place. A perusal of the contributions to the volume convinces him that religion can be rational and must be highly practical.

While each chapter contains much to which persons interested in philosophical argument would want to take exception, the book is important for its unified, earnest insistence that the saving of mankind needs much more than changed mechanisms or institutions. Also worth noting is the fact that the God in whom people are here asked to believe is a God whose demands upon believers are essentially ethical demands. The common ground occupied by the religions is to be used to widen the area of excellent behaviors. It may not be amiss therefore to suggest that further search of common inspiration for the friends of democracy may find it possible to include free-thinkers, atheists, agnostics.

Many of our defenders of democracy today cannot feel at home in any of the places of worship represented in these chapters, yet they appreciate as heartily as the religious how essential it is to honor a basic dignity in all men.
Brooklyn, N. Y. HENRY NEUMANN

Everyday Life

YOUR CHILD MEETS THE WORLD OUTSIDE, by Elizabeth F. Boettiger. Appleton, Century. 179 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is distinctly a book for thoughtful people. In it Miss Boettiger makes a simple, clear-cut analysis of everyday life as we live it in our own modern democracy, discussing it from the standpoint of our responsibility to the children who go forth to meet it. She deals in an unusual and significant way with a subject that too often has been treated superficially.

For the purposes of discussion, the author divides the world the modern child meets into four broad areas: the world of nature; the world of machinery; the world of people; and the world of the community around him. With specific and challenging suggestions, she illustrates how adults can help children to understand, appreciate, and become functioning citizens of each of these worlds instead of remaining unrelated and only half aware of some of them. Suggesting the content are such topic headings as these: assimilating the machine world; when should children use machinery; a child's use of the propaganda products of machinery —radio, press, and motion picture; the attitudes of children toward those who serve them directly—who serve the home; helping children appreciate cultural differences; family contacts with community groups.

The book is eminently appropriate to "our time," as concrete and up-to-date as the newest airplane model. Though its primary direction is toward the education of children, it should be of interest and value to adults interested in seeing this cluttered world of ours in a somewhat simplified organization, so that they may find their own way to an intelligent, participating relation with all its phases. The stimulating text is illustrated by a generous number of pleasing and appropriate photographs of children in action in each of the "worlds" discussed.

LOUISE P. WOODCOCK
The Bank Street Schools, New York

We Can't Just Yell At Them

THE SOUTH IN PROGRESS, by Katharine DuPre Lumpkin. International Publishers. 256 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

"IS it a good book?" the clerk in Penny's asked, nodding towards Miss Lumpkin's volume in my hand.

"Haven't read it yet," I answered. The boy, not much more than twenty-one, probably was a highschool graduate.

"If it says we are progressing it's bound to be good. But if it *talks about us,* well . . . Nobody down here's going to read it . . . One thing they *can* say about us, our politics is rotten! I regret every cent of poll tax I ever paid."

This young clerk is the kind of southerner Miss Lumpkin seems to have been reaching for with her A-B-C-ly written economic and social analysis. She is going to reach few, I am afraid, for her book does little more than "talk about" the South, reciting incidents and statistics to prove that this is the blighted section of America.

Facts, explanation, and personal opinions (first person) she has hodge-podged until one can hardly tell what is what. Statistics cited as describing present conditions date from 1929 to 1939, and are used side-by-side. Often her figures and statements, based almost entirely on secondary sources, are simply wrong. She condemns many laws and conditions that were repealed or changed several years before other incidents she tells about took place.

Now Miss Lumpkin and I agree at a great rate. We are exasperated by the same injustices. We recognize in our people the same weaknesses and prejudices. Yet I must question her sense of proportion when she devotes 225 pages to chapters on "Fruits of the Sharecropper System," "Differentials in Industry," "Civil Liberty," and so on, and only nine to "Time of Progress."

If that clerk at Penny's is going to be reached we will need a more judicious mixing of encouragement and condemnation than Miss Lumpkin has given us. We can't just yell at him.
Montgomery, Ala. GEORGE C. STONEY

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THE PAMPHLET SHELF

Work and Workers

LABOR IN THE DEFENSE CRISIS, by T. R. Carskadon. 31 pp. Price 10 cents, from Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

An estimate of the situation last spring, based on an intensive survey made by the Twentieth Century Fund.

ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION. 43 pp. Price 75 cents.

PATTERNS OF WORKERS EDUCATION, by Florence Hemley Schneider. 158 pp. Price $2.

Both published by and available from the American Council on Public Affairs, 1734 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The first, with an introduction by Prof. Paul H. Douglas, includes four authoritative articles by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago. The second traces the development of workers' education and the history and significance of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers.

THE PUBLIC AND STRIKES. 38 pp. Price 10 cents, from the Council for Democracy, 285 Madison Avenue, New York.

A memorandum of material and viewpoints contributed by a national panel representative of labor, employers, and the public.

THE MIDDLE CLASS AND ORGANIZED LABOR, by Robert Morss Lovett. 32 pp. Price 10 cents, from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19 Street, New York.

The author visions "the role of the new middle class in our society and the fields in which cooperation between labor and the so-called middle class is practicable and desirable."

EFFECT OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM ON PRICES, WAGES, AND PROFITS, by Meyer Jacobstein and Harold G. Moulton. 43 pp. Price 25 cents, from the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

A study financed by the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh. It analyzes price movements and urges "sound, coordinated" wage and price policies.

Quest for Peace

PEACE AIMS. 8 pp. Published by the Church Peace Union, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"A program for the churches and other religious organizations based on justice, world organization, and the machinery adequate for security." The document was prepared by a committee of the Church Peace Union consisting of Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Howard C. Robbins and the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WORLD ORDER, by Vera Micheles Dean. 96 pp. Price 25 cents from The Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38 Street, New York.

A TIMELY addition to the FPA's notable "Headline Books." It fulfills admirably the purpose of the series "to provide sufficient unbiased background information to enable readers to reach intelligent and independent conclusions on the important international problems of the day."

WAR AIMS, PEACE TERMS, AND THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR. 16 pp. Price 10 cents, from the Rand School Press, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

A joint declaration growing out of a series of discussions by a group of American, Austrian, German, and Russian socialists under the auspices of the Rand School of Social Science.

PACIFIST LIVING—TODAY AND TOMORROW. 80 pp. Price 15 cents ($12 per 100), from either of the joint publishers, The Peace Section, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12 Street, Philadelphia; Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.

Offered as "a brief exploration of pacifism under conscription, in time of war and post-war reconstruction," the material grew out of a three-weeks' seminar held early this year at Pendle Hill.

RELIGION AND POLITICS, by F. W. Sollmann. 63 pp.

A DISCIPLINE FOR NON-VIOLENCE, by Richard B. Gregg. 31 pp.

THE WORLD TASK OF PACIFISM, by A. J. Muste. 40 pp.

Price 10 cents each, from the publishers, Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.

Three of the well-known series of Pendle Hill pamphlets emanating from the center for religious and social study maintained by the Society of Friends.

ECONOMIC UNION AND ENDURING PEACE, by Otto Tod Mallery. 10 pp. Price 10 cents, from the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The essense of a proposal for economic cooperation as an alternative to war. An outline of method for such cooperation is promised for later publication.

A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE: DATA MATERIAL AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS. 64 pp. Price 10 cents (less in quantity), from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The first publication of the Federal Council's Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace. It is a handbook, summarizing many proposals, designed to guide churchmen in more thorough study of the problem.

About Defense

GUNS, PLANES, AND YOUR POCKETBOOK, by Rolf Nugent, 31 pp. Price 10 cents, from Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

A discussion, complete with charts and pictographs, of ways by which, while having more guns, we may have at least a little butter on our bread.

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS UNDER DEFENSE. 23 pp. Price 25 cents, from the American Council on Public Affairs, 1734 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

A memorandum of the Council for Democracy which cites experience in "farming out" contracts to achieve maximum production with minimum local dislocation of employment.

I SEE AMERICA PREPARING, by Dwight J. Bradley. 39 pp. Price 15 cents, from Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A publication of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches. "It was never the habit of Christians to let despairing pessimism rule their conduct."

YOUR TOWN AND DEFENSE. 18 pp. Price 10 cents (12 for $1), from the American Association for Adult Education, 525 West 120 Street, New York.

A "blueprint of principles" by which a community may "do things together" for defense and for "the peace that follows the emergency." Included are suggestions for discussion and for reading.

BLACKOUTS. Prepared by the War Department for the Office of Civilian Defense. 60 pp. Price 25 cents, from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

How to effect "obscuration," of practically everything from a flashlight to "saw-tooth roof construction." However, "The Office of Civilian Defense will announce when the active installation of blackout construction should take place."

Guides to Practice

THE CAREER CONFERENCE. 57 pp. Price 50 cents, from the Jewish Welfare Board, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A manual for the planning, organization, and direction of the career conference, "a technique for imparting occupational information to a group." The procedures detailed are those used in two "demonstration conferences" held at the YMHA in New York for about 400 Jewish youth drawn from highschools and Jewish Community Centers.

(Continued on page 376)

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THE PAMPHLET SHELF *(continued)*

MARKS OF GOOD CAMPING: A SYNTHESIS OF CURRENT STANDARDS. 86 pp. Price 75 cents, from Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

The report of a four-day "workshop" on camp standards conducted by the American Camping Association with the participation of some thirty-five camp directors and health and sanitation specialists.

A PROGRAM HANDBOOK OF YOUNG MEN'S ACTIVITIES. 103 pp. Price $1, from Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

A symposium of ideas and practical suggestions on YMCA work, assembled and evaluated by a large expert committee and edited by John A. Sessions.

VETERAN'S BENEFITS. 112 pp. Price $1, from Veterans of Foreign Wars, 250 West 57 Street, New York.

A guide, prepared by Edwin W. Wallace, commissioner of public welfare, Nassau County, N. Y., for the use of welfare officers of New York posts of the VFW. Its summary of federal laws and its general information on procedures makes it equally useful for social workers whether in or out of New York State.

AN ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PRACTICES OF THE VISITING HOUSEKEEPER SERVICE OF THE JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, AND ITS RELATION TO THE COMMUNITY, by Aline M. Rosenbaum, based on a study by S. Flora Klein. 44 pp. Free to interested agencies. from the JSSA, 71 West 47 Street, New York.

An evaluation of the methods and results of ten years' experience invaluable to the growing number of agencies offering housekeeper service.

INTAKE PROCEDURE OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA. BOARD OF ASSISTANCE, by Ada O. Kapp, 9 pp. Price 15 cents, from American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

A sensible and practical discussion of "the initial contact which so vitally affects the agency, the client, and the community."

Various and Sundry

FUN TO BE FREE, by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. 23 pp. Price 30 cents, from Dramatists Play Service, Inc., 6 East 39 Street, New York.

The text and the production directions for the patriotic pageant presented recently in Madison Square Garden. No fee for amateur use.

JUVENILE OFFENSES. 15 pp. Price 10 cents from the British Library of Information, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

A memorandum on the increase of "youthful misconduct" in England, "mainly if not entirely due to war conditions." Included are statistics and recommendations for preventive measures and for treatment framed by a conference of law enforcement and other officials, educators, and social workers.

SURVEY OF THE NEGRO POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN JOHNSTOWN, PA., by Florence M. Hornback. 201 pp. Available from Walter W. Krebs, publisher Johnstown Tribune.

The report of an exhaustive study instigated by leading Negro citizens and carried out with the cooperation of social, civic, and religious agencies.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC GROUPS. 27 pp. Price 25 cents.

WANT IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY: THE GENESIS OF THE FOOD STAMP PLAN, by Ray Harvey. 35 pp. Price 50 cents.

Both from the American Council of Public Affairs, 1734 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The first holds that the antidote for anti-democracy meetings is more and better pro-democracy meetings. The second discusses the economic theory and the practical methodology of the surplus distribution program.

THE CASE FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCES, by Eleanor F. Rathbone. 118 pp.

BRITAIN'S HEALTH, by S. Mervyn Herbert. 219 pp.

Price 25 cents each. Order direct from American distributors, Penguin Books, Inc., 41 East 29 Street, New York.

Dr. Rathbone argues the case for more adequate child maintenance in England and cites history and experience in family allowance schemes. "Britain's Health" is a concise summary of the exhaustive report on the British health services made just before the war by PEP (Political and Economic Planning) with the help of some 200 authorities and organizations concerned.

Reports

JOSIAH MACY, JR. FOUNDATION: 1937-1940. 125 pp. From the Foundation, 565 Park Avenue, New York.

A review of four years of activity generally in the field of sickness and health. Major disbursements have been in grants to established institutions for specific research projects.

WAR WITHOUT END. 66 pp. From the Canadian Welfare Council, Council House, Ottawa, Canada.

The annual activities report of the council's director, together with reports made at the business sessions of the twenty-first annual meeting.

PARK AND RECREATION PROGRESS. 92 pp. Price 40 cents, from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

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CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA —130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 1208 State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio; Esther McClain, Chairman. Promotes standards and improved administration through annual meetings, literature and studies. Individual membership; State Chairmen.

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COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

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ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

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AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 22 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; Executive Vice President, D. Kenneth Rose.

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National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Shelby Harrison, President, New York City; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-ninth annual convention of the Conference will be held in New Orleans, La., May 10-16, 1942. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

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